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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1871. NO. 271.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The British Parliament to be Prorogued on the 19th—Brutal Murder at Errandocy, England—Norfolkshire Miners on a Strike—Thiers Opposed to the Assumption by the State of the Indebtedness of the Invaded Provinces—General Amnesty in Spain, &c., &c.

Parliament to be Prorogued on the 19th—A Woman Brutally Murdered—Miners on a Strike.

LONDON, August 4.—It is probable that Parliament will be prorogued on the 19th inst.

A dreadful murder has occurred at Errandocy. A woman was ruthlessly killed by some ruffians, who also seriously wounded her father and two children.

The troop-ship Magura is ashore at St. Paul island, in the Indian ocean, and it is feared she will prove a total loss. The crew and passengers are safe.

Three hundred workmen employed in the coal pits of Norfolkshire have struck, in consequence of receiving their pay only every fortnight. A struggle is expected.

The weather throughout England continues fair, and favorable to the crops.

Indemnification of French Provinces—Negotiation for the Prolongation of Thiers's Power.

PARIS, August 4.—It is reported that M. Theirs has accepted the principle that the State should indemnify the provinces for the loss sustained from the German invasions.

Negotiations are in progress between the Deputies of the Left Center and Right of the Assembly in reference to the prolongation of the power of Thiers as Chief Executive.

The Assembly are to be questioned to-day concerning the appointment of the Duke of Charires as an officer in the Alhanian forces.

General Amnesty in Spain.

MADRID, August 4.—The *Official Journal* promulgates the law which recently passed the Cortes, authorizing the Government to grant a general amnesty for political offenses.

Treaty of Washington Denounced in the House of Commons.

LONDON, August 4.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Charles Bowyer Adderly, member for North Staffordshire, made a speech of some length in denunciation of the treaty of Washington. He said that in that instrument England had made a vast concession in favor of peace. Upon the question of the fisheries and Alabama claims England was clearly in the right in the attitude she formerly held upon those subjects, and yet that position had been yielded and America indemnified. Sir Charles concluded by vigorously condemning the form of arbitration provided for in the treaty. Sir Roundell Palmer will reply for Richmond, followed in defense of the treaty.

Yacht Race at Cowes.

LONDON, August 4.—The cutter Vanguard won the Cowestown cup yesterday, beating several other members of the Royal Yacht squadron, including Ashbury's Levonia.

Thiers Opposed to the State Assuming the Indebtedness of the Invaded Departments.

VERSAILLES, August 4.—In the Assembly to-day, the committee upon the subject made a report recommending that the State assume the indebtedness of the provinces which were invaded by the Germans. Thiers, to the surprise of many deputies and amid much excitement, spoke in terms of vigorous opposition to the report. He said the amount of claims which it would impose upon the Republic could not possibly be less than one milliard francs—a sum which the treasury was quite unable to pay. He could not give his assent to the plan of the committee, and was only willing to afford relief to the people of the invaded departments who were actually in need.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 4.—The steamers Iowa, Europa, Troma and Russia, all from New York, have arrived out.

LONDON, August 4.—The new steamship Spain, of the National Line, has made a successful trial trip from Liverpool.

An unknown American vessel, which has been abandoned at sea, has been towed into Penzaner. She has an extremely valuable cargo of paraffine. The steamship Scandinavian, from Quebec, touched at Moville, and the Denmark, from New York, arrived in the Thames.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 4, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 93¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 92; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, August 4.—5-20 bonds of '62, 96⅞@97.

PARIS, August 4.—Rentes 55 francs and 65 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France during the week increased 18,200,000 francs.

MANCHESTER, August 4.—Advices more favorable, but does not affect cotton.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 87½@0; Orleans 9¾; sales 10,000; speculation 10d; receipts of wheat for 3 days 25,000 bushels. Corn—No. 2 mixed 39s 6d. Pork 47s 6d.

Holiday on Monday in all the London and Liverpool markets.

SALEM, O.

Burglars Industrious but Unsuccessful.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., August 4, 1871.

Last night burglars were again busy in this city. The provision store of James Brown was entered, but the burglars got nothing but a few pennies in the money drawer, failing to get into the safe. James Jackson's grocery store was entered and the safe blown open, but no money got—none in the safe. Also, Stratton & Daniel's office, at their lumber yard, was opened, but the safe was not "gone through." No arrests have been made.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has fallen on the Pacific slope since Thursday afternoon. The low barometer which then extended from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior has moved to the southeastward, and the pressure has diminished on the South Atlantic and in the Gulf States. Winds have remained southwest on the Atlantic coast, and thence westward to Lake Erie and Missouri. Northwesterly winds have prevailed today from Illinois to the west of Illinois. The temperature has increased somewhat in the Eastern States, and has warmed considerably in the Ohio Valley and southward, but has fallen in the northwest. Cloudiness has increased in the Southern and Gulf States, although light rain has been reported from but one station. Local rains and threatening weather are now very generally reported from Illinois eastward to West Virginia, and thence to New England and the lower lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of threatening weather, with local rains, will probably extend southeastward, and prevail on Saturday from Pennsylvania to Florida. The area of lowest barometer will probably pass over Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, with heavy rains. Severe local storms are probable for Virginia and Maryland. Cool, clearing up weather is probable for Saturday north and west of Kentucky, and on the lower lakes. Southerly winds with rains are probable for the Gulf coast.

CRIME.

Two Persons Dangerously Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—About one o'clock this morning, while a policeman, named Phillips, attempted to arrest a negro named George Brown, for disturbing the peace, he was stabbed in the left side, receiving an ugly wound. Brown then ran, but officers pursued and captured him, after shooting him twice, once in the shoulder and once in the abdomen. Both men are dangerously hurt.

A Babe Murdered by Its Mother.

BALTIMORE, August 4.—A woman named Susan Kelly, employed as servant in the house of Rev. C. C. Guild, who is at present in Europe, has been arrested on the charge of murdering her infant daughter newborn child. The body was discovered in the kitchen stove by some neighbors, who are entrusted with supervision of the premises in the absence of Mr. Guild. The woman has confessed her crime.

Assault on Colored Laborers.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—On Wednesday a squad of negroes under Major Randolph, while working on the Cheapside and Ohio railroad, near Lebanon bridge, were attacked with stones and knives by four white men, and in endeavoring to quell the disturbance Randolph was dangerously hurt, and one negro badly injured.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

PETITION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company filed a petition in the United States Court, against Henry Cline, Sheriff of Phelps county, Missouri, to restrain him from selling the property of the road seized for non-paid taxes. The company claim exemption from taxation by the act of Congress granting land to the road, and confirmed by the Missouri Legislature, which provided that the land and property of the road should not be taxed until the road should be in working order and divided a dividend, and declared that this act applied to the road then known as the Southwest Branch, which subsequently became the South Pacific, and is now the Atlantic and Pacific. The Phelps County Court declared the new company liable to taxation, which the company deny.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

All the workmen at the Vulcan Iron Works in South street, St. Louis, have struck for the discharge of Abraham Rees, Superintendent of the works, on the ground that he is overbearing in his manner, and will not furnish material so that the men can make full wages.

The Soldiers' Orphans Home of Wisconsin gets $25,000 from the estate of the late Horace Ward, a rich American long resident of England.

Timothy O'Leary fell dead from a reaper Thursday at Nineveh, Minn., from sunstroke.

A fire in Utica, New York, Thursday night, destroyed a livery stable, hotel, three stores and a dwelling house. Loss $50,000, partially insured.

Boats are practicing in the harbor at Halifax for the race. Three Nova Scotian boats will compete for the $1,000 prize. The Langlee crew are the favorites.

Colonel H. J. Hill, Governor of Newfoundland, was married at Halifax, yesterday, to Louisa Gordon Shiell, daughter of the late Chief Justice Shiell, of Antigua, West Indies.

Fort Principe, Havana, was struck by lightning on Thursday, and two officers and two soldiers were killed.

Dr. William Beck has recovered $10,000 damages from the Connecticut River Railroad for injuries received by a collision at Northampton, June 18th, 1870. The doctor brought suit for forty thousand dollars.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO BUFFALO.—Quite a number of our citizens have expressed their intention of attending the races at Buffalo. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company announce that they will issue excursion tickets on their line to Buffalo, good for ten days. This will cheapen the trip, and no doubt induce many who were undecided, to go to the races. Tickets can be procured from James H. Bray, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O.

Democratic Judicial Convention—Hon. A. M. Jackson Nominated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., August 4, 1871.

A Democratic Convention for this Judicial District, composing the counties of Wyandotte, Hancock, Warren, Wood, Seneca and Crawford, was held in this place to-day. All the counties of the district were fully represented. William E. Schofield was made permanent Chairman, and J. M. Myers permanent Secretary. Hon. A. M. Jackson, of Crawford, was nominated on the first ballot.

FERRY BOAT EXPLOSION.

Continuation of the Government Investigation—A Crack Discovered in the Boiler—Opinions of Engineers—The Best Pennsylvania Iron Used in the Boiler—The Explosion Caused by the Excessive Pressure of Steam.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The examination into the cause of the late disaster on the boat Westfield was continued this morning. Wm. M. Lighthall was on the stand. The witness, referring to the statement yesterday that it must have taken more than twenty-seven pounds of steam to explode the Westfield boiler, said that his opinion was based on the supposition that the longitudinal crack he discovered in the boiler was only eighteen inches long. If the crack was more than eighteen inches long, a very small amount of steam might have caused the explosion; and if less than that length, it would require still greater pressure to burst it.

Engineer Martin was then sworn; I examined the boiler after the explosion; I thought I observed a fracture on one of the longitudinal seams of the boiler fifteen inches in length, but it did not go through. The explosion might have started there, and then the whole thing went at once. I think the boiler of the Westfield was a good boiler in every sense of the word, or it would not have caused such destruction. It is a weak boiler that bursts with but little damage to life and boats. Thirty-five pounds might have ruptured the Westfield's boiler, or thirty-two might have done it. I think it must have taken all of thirty-two. All my instructions to the assistants were to fix the safety valve so as to blow off at twenty-five pounds, though it might sometimes run up to twenty-seven. Witness related a circumstance that occurred on one of the Union Ferry Company's boats, when the valve stuck fast and the steam ran up to fifty pounds before the difficulty was discovered. I then carried twenty-five pounds of steam in boilers, when I could put the blade of a jackknife through cracks in the iron, and you could have knocked holes through it with a small hammer.

Inspector Matthews here took the stand, and said he desired to state that Henry Robinson, the engineer of the Westfield, was registered as Henry Robertson on the books. It seems he had a license granted him after examination by the Revenue, inspector of the district. He had his renewals at our office, but supposed he was all right. Never refuse so long as there was no complaint made against him. At the time of the explosion his license had run out, and he had not applied for renewal.

Charles Franklin, boiler maker of Jersey City, stated that he built the boiler of the Westfield in 1861, of the best Pennsylvania iron. He considered it a first-rate job—as good as could be made of the same material.

John S. Smith, practical engineer, was examined and gave professional testimony as to the pressure of steam on the boiler of the Westfield. He said there was no doubt of the fact but that the explosion was the result of excessive pressure of steam. At the conclusion of his testimony the investigation was adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1871.

FUNERAL OF PHOEBE CARY.

The funeral of Phoebe Cary occurred at Rev. Dr. Bellows's church this afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. A. G. Eberle, of Erie, Pa., and Bernard Peters, of Williamsburg. Horace Greeley, Oliver Johnson and O. J. Victor were among the pall-bearers. The remains were interred at Greenwood.

DEATH OF A RIOTER.

John Rourke, wounded in the riot July 13th, died to-day at Bellevue.

GERMAN TENOR COMING.

The *Post* this afternoon announces on trustworthy authority that the famous German tenor, Wachel, will sail from Europe for a concert tour through the United States this fall.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATORSHIP.

The *Evening Mail* says Charles Francis Adams declines to accept the position of United States arbitrator to Geneva, and that Senator Frelinghuysen and other prominent New Jersey politicians are urging Wilham Walter Phelps, of that State, for the place.

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.—A private telegram received here this afternoon, dated Lewisville, Ky., says: The majority for the Convention in Rockingham is 92: Democratic majority last August 447; Republican gain 357 in Rockingham county.

STATE POLITICS.

Following is the Republican ticket nominated in Fayette county: Assembly, Captain Samuel B. Page; Associate Judges, Colonel James Robinson, James Craft; Treasurer, Colonel Daniel Reeder; Sheriff, Jesse Coldren; District Attorney, Castain A. Scott; Commissioner, Joseph Berg; Auditor, Milton Dewitt; Poor Director, Harvey Morris.

The Republican delegate elections in Chester county will be held on Wednesday next, August 9th.

The *State Journal* says: We have been applied to frequently of late, to know when Col. McClandlish resigned and endeavored to get out of the army. It will be remembered that at the time Gen. McClellan was removed from the command of the army of the Potomac, a number of Democratic officers of the army endeavored to create a mutiny, and that McCandless and other officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves sent in their resignations to Maj. Gen. Meade, to be forwarded to the Adjutant General. General Meade would not forward that document, and, therefore, the resignation of McCandless was not presented, but he could not get out of the army. Nevertheless, he, a colonel of but a few months' duration, presumed to dictate to the President of the United States, the nominal commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and for the first act of rebellion aimed against the part of his superiors, McCandless proposed to leave the army. What must have been the motive of such a man entering the army?

The Democratic State Executive Committee, officially announced, consists of the following leading politicians: William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, Chairman; William Mutchler, of Northampton; Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia; C. H. Brooks, of Columbia; Robert L. Johnston, of Cambria; Hon. Charles J. Biddle, of Philadelphia; Lewis S. Cassidy, of Philadelphia; General George W. Cass, of Allegheny; L. A. Mackey, of Clinton; W. S. Stenger, of Franklin; Hon. W. McClelland, of Lawrence, Secretary. A very judicious selection of unscrupulous politicians. If they cannot carry things through this year, the "New Departure" Democracy may as well give up the ghost in earnest.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Chester county has issued its call for a county meeting to be held on Tuesday, August 15, at West Chester. The call asks for the attendance of "those who, in the language of Stephen A. Douglas, believe that this is a white man's government, formed by white men, for white men and their posterity forever." Thus, at the very outset, the ninth resolution is repudiated.

Joseph C. Bucher, Esq., of Lancaster, will be the Democratic candidate for President Judge in that judicial district.

Simeon S. Bowman, Esq., of Millersburg, Dauphin county, has been brought forward by his friends as a candidate for the Assembly on the Republican side.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with Senator Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The *Sunday Times* says that "among the Democratic leaders in Philadelphia, Wallace is looked upon with suspicion, and his present position as Chairman of the State Central Committee was secured by the vote of the last State Convention, only as a rod to punish Senator Randall, of Schuylkill county, for his double dealing with Johnny Ahern, in the matter of the election of Sergeant-at-arms, at the organization of the last Senate. Yet, on these facts, Wallace has the assurance to oppose any independent Philadelphian being on the State Committee, and seeks to organize it to serve his own ambitious designs, to make him United States Senator."

The Franklin County Democratic Convention met on Tuesday, and nominated Hon. C. M. Duncan for Senator on behalf of that county. Major A. J. North was nominated for the Legislature.

The new Democratic editor of the *Lycoming Standard* evidently understands the amenities of journalism. He makes a splendid beginning. In speaking of a brother editor, of the *Sun*, he uses the following Chesterfeldian language: "We pronounce him an unmitigated scoundrel, a convicted liar, and a mean, cowardly assasin." That will do for a start.

The Wharton Poisoning Case.

The Baltimore papers publish two letters, one from Mrs. J. C. Neilson, an intimate friend of Mrs. Wharton's, and the other from her daughter, Miss Rosa Neilson, which are intended to refute the accusations made in the letter of Mrs. Henry Wharton, published some days since, in which she charges Mrs. Henry Wharton with poisoning her husband (Major Edward Wharton) and her daughter. The statements of Mrs. Neilson and her daughter are to the effect that Mrs. Edward Wharton is a frantic, weak-minded woman; that she spent considerable time at Mrs. Henry Wharton's house after her husband's decease; that the family were very glad when she left; that she always spoke of Mrs. Henry Wharton in terms of the highest respect when talking to Mrs. Neilson and Miss Neilson, and that she never mentioned to them that she had the least suspicion that her husband had been poisoned. Mrs. Edward Wharton's letter was evidently written under great mental excitement, but what sorrows or physical sufferings have induced that frame of mind cannot now be known.

The *American* says: It will be remembered that in her letter she accuses Mrs. Henry Wharton of attempting to poison her. If Mrs. Neilson and Miss Neilson had made some statement of this kind to the ingenuous Mrs. Edward Wharton was before her husband and daughter died, and before she suspected of that crime herself had been poisoned, it would have made their defense of Mrs. Henry Wharton more satisfactory.

Severe Accident.

John Bryan, a young man aged twenty-three years, employed as a driver by Dr. John Hamilton, met with a severe accident yesterday morning. The accident occurred at a double three story brick house, erected by Dr. John and James Hamilton, on Ohio, near Beaver, Allegheny, and have been completed but a short time. In the center of the building is a large hall for the admission light to the store rooms on the first floor, and immediately above these rooms is a large skylight of two or three pieces of plate glass, three by eight feet each.

About eleven o'clock, Mr. Bryan was engaged near the skylight, when he lost his balance and fell through into the storeroom, a distance of sixteen feet, when he came in contact with another piece of plate glass in the floor, two by two and a half feet, and an inch and a quarter thick. This glass also broke, but Bryan held out his arms and thus did not fall into the cellar. Both his arms were broken at the wrist, and it is feared he also sustained internal injuries. The unfortunate man was taken into the office of Dr. Hamilton, where his injuries were properly attended to, after which he was conveyed to Pamela's Hospital. The physician states that under the most favorable circumstances he will be unfit for duty at least six months.

WHAT a piece of tailor's workmanship is that young man. How gracefully doth his coat rest upon his back; his trowsers fit like wax; his boots might have been moulded on his feet so well they fit; and that complacency he hath within his face only Pier, Daniels & Co.'s Cream Ale could give a man such air of satisfaction.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Torpedo Boats to be Built.

Another Unpleasantness Between Boutwell and Pleasanton—George Butler Replies to the Charges Made Against Him—Political Assessments on Government Clerks, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1871.

Pocket Veto.

It seems that Secretary Boutwell is considering the kind of action he will take on Pleasanton's decision that borrowed capital is not taxable. When the requisition for printing this decision for official distribution to collectors was presented the Secretary declined to sign it, and still has the requisition in his possession. This for the present prevents the decision from taking effect.

Torpedo Boats to be Built.

The Navy Department is about to begin the construction of the two torpedo boats authorized by the last Congress, and for which six hundred thousand dollars was appropriated. The Department has given great attention to perfecting the torpedo system, and a force of officers and others, with all the appliances and information the Government can command, have been busily engaged for a long time in making this means of defense formidable. Great secrecy has been observed, but it is known that the authorities are well satisfied with the result thus far attained.

George Butler Replies.

George Butler, Consul General in Egypt, has forwarded to the State Department his answer to the charges published against him. The contents of the document cannot be ascertained. No action has as yet been taken in the matter by the Department.

Political Assessment.

At a meeting of the Ohio Clerks' Republican Committee last night, the announcement was made that the State Executive Committee at Columbus would send a circular to each Ohio clerk in the department, requesting a contribution of one per cent. of salary. Appointments were made for each department of collectors to receive such funds. For the Interior Department, D. C. Cox, of the Civil Service Commission, was selected.

A Perjurer.

William H. Gray, of Terre Haute, Indiana, has been bound over here in two thousand dollars to await action of the grand jury on a charge of perjury, stealing the model of a burner from the store of T. W. Gardner, of Terre Haute, bringing it here and making oath that he was the inventor of the burner.

THE CONNECTICUT MURDER.

How the Deed Was Committed—Robbery the Motive.

A correspondent of the New York *World* gives some facts relative to the murder of George G. Brown, near New Haven, Connecticut, a brief account of which appeared in the COMMERCIAL of Thursday, from which we take the following: The body was found about five o'clock Wednesday evening in the outskirts of the village of Arlington, two miles from New Haven. The mouth was closed with a bunch of rags, which had apparently been crowded into it with a stick, so much so that they had to be removed with difficulty. The throat showed two large gashes upon the left of the windpipe, and the tendons of both wrists had been cut by a knife. The murdered man was about half-Irish, half-Negro in his facial complexion. He was about thirty-five years of age, and evidently unused to physical exertion. His fingernails were of an ordinary kind; blue pants with blue diagonal vest, a common pair of laced shoes, with a brown cotton shirt were all he had on. The latter wearer had been out of doors much of the time. Strange to say no hat was found after a thorough search. The small amount of money in his pocket—once here found in the pockets: a few pieces of money, a leaf pencil, bits of rope, and a check account book in which the name of the firm of Ball, Black & Co., of New London, was written, and in which a few months for a considerable sum. Lying near the body was a money-belt, which was cut open. The ground above indicate that a severe struggle had taken place, but the scuffling after the dead man were not distorted, as might have been expected, showing, perhaps, that death may have nearly come upon him. The man's body is further described as presenting the appearance of having been dragged. The murder was committed between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock Tuesday night, and the diploma a fraud. The authorities of the institution, through fear of losing patronage, instead of requiring a fair grade of scholarship, have permitted the pupil to float along and at last given her a diploma. The pupil is satisfied because she has received a diploma, and, in the majority of cases, the parents as well. The time for a realization of the great wrong done has not yet arrived, *but it will assuredly come.* The institution has committed a double wrong—money has been taken without an equivalent return, and the pupil has been more than permitted to squander time and opportunities which can never return. She goes out into life practically uneducated, and if, as often happens, she is compelled to provide for herself and possibly others, she is made to feel the worthlessness of her supposed education. Not any parents wholly innocent. Instead of making themselves acquainted with the real merits of the many schools which claim patronage, and almost hug to their breast the letter to dear, they consult the mere whims of the child, and, not unfrequently, are governed by the unmeaning statement of one who is indolent and impatient of restraint, and who is sure to find fault with the teacher in order to excuse herself. The value of a really good school can hardly be overestimated. Such we esteem the Pittsburgh Female College, and for the information of our thousands of readers outside the city we note a few points.

HISTORY.

The college has just closed its sixteenth year. These sixteen years' experience are of no little importance. The President, I. C. Pershing, D. D., has occupied his place for twelve years, and many members of the Board of Trustees deserve the same period. He and they have learned much not only of great importance to them as to the best methods of conducting such institutions, but of even greater importance to those committed to their care. These years have not only served to place the college in the very front rank of female institutions, but are, in some sense, a guarantee of the future.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings are one hundred and forty-eight feet in length, by one hundred in depth, and have been constructed with a view to the best possible light and ventilation. They are comfortably furnished and fitted up in excellent style. They are lighted throughout with gas. Every private room and hall and school-room is carpeted. A bath room has just been added to the two buildings nearest the Allegheny river, and a large play ground, also large room for cabinet purposes. Indeed so many improvements have been made recently that the pupil will find the college wonderfully and newly recognize their old homes. Taken as a whole, they are among the finest institutions to be found, and visitors are impressed not only with their spaciousness, but with their neatness and the absolute cleanliness which is so important where so apparent. And while the interior has been thoroughly cleansed and beautified, the exterior has not been forgotten. The building, from its high and good taste by having the buildings painted purple, and entirely unused to physical exertion

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT E. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. BLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

A PHILADELPHIA paper states that at the late Cabinet meeting a letter was read from Mr. BRUNOT, accepting the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This is a mistake. Mr. BRUNOT can as yet hardly be aware of his appointment. He is at present in Oregon, investigating the condition of the Indians in that State. Mr. WELSH, a member of the Indian Board appointed by the President, states that had Mr. BRUNOT been consulted he would certainly have declined the use of his name, but intimates that the cordial concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior in the action of the President may possibly induce him to accept the appointment, which it is to be sincerely hoped he will do.

THE determination of Secretary BOUTWELL to enforce the new steamboat law to the letter will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the country. One of the sections of this law requires sailing vessels to carry signal lights. He has instructed the Collector of the port of Newbern, N. C., who reported three schooners for violation of the provision, to collect a fine of two hundred dollars from each of the masters, and to seize the vessels and prosecute the parties unless the fine is promptly paid. These are said to be the first cases arising under the new act, and the recent disaster in New York has convinced the Treasury officials that the only way of effecting a reform is to enforce the law to the utmost on all occasions. A sensible conclusion.

ENGLISH speakers and journals have indulged in a good many hard sayings about us for permitting within our borders the existence of that "twin relic of barbarism," polygamy. Of course the practice cannot be defended or excused, but it appears from the census of Utah that England herself has constituted the chief source of polygamic supply. The adult American residents of Utah are mostly Gentiles, while the foreigners are principally "Saints." Of these foreigners there are 30,702, over 20,000 of whom are British. Take away the English element and you take away the prop which sustains the house. It cannot be denied that the institution is repugnant to morality and Christianity, but when a man had a persistent habit of calling attention to his neighbors deformities he should be careful to conceal his own defects. The other "twin" was also supplied from England. Happily we have gotten rid of that, as if left to ourselves we shall some day get rid of its survivor. But our British friends should remember that a very good way to compel the surrender of an enemy is to cut off his resources.

IT is now said that the proposed conference of GRANVILLE, THIERS and VON BEUST at Versailles in September, although ostensibly called for the consideration of the Eastern question, is really for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan of action concerning the International Workingmen's Society, the aims and aspirations, extent and ramifications of which are considered to be inimical to the future peace of Europe. It is quite likely that good reasons for taking precautionary measures actually exist. The strength and influence of that organization are probably even greater than is supposed. Certainly the catchwords of the society are well calculated to seduce unthinking workingmen. The old cant respecting the tyranny of capital is a potent agent of mischief among thoughtless and foolish people. No one likes to rest under the imputation of being a slave, while the cheap claptrap about an equal distribution of goods, utterly wild and impracticable as it is, has a most attractive sound to the poor. It is known that strong sections of the Society exist in all the principal countries of Europe, and that their programme aims at nothing less than a radical overthrow and reconstruction of the whole fabric of government and society. For if it be true that "capital has had its day," crowns must necessarily have had theirs also. There may be some SAMPSONS among these leaders. But the wisest of them are more than half blind, and it is not to be wondered at that the conservatives of Europe are beginning to look after their pillars.

IN view of the cold and distant character of the official relations hitherto existing between Germany and Austria, the contemplated friendly meeting of the Emperors WILLIAM and FRANCIS JOSEPH would seem to indicate that the Vienna government proposed to discontinue its game of cross purposes with BISMARCK. It is possible that the proposed meeting may mean nothing more than an interchange of personal civilities between the two Emperors, but this is not any more likely than that the recent interview between WILLIAM and ALEXANDER at Ems was confined to mere reciprocal expressions of good will. It is very probable that the exigences of the European "situation," and more especially the possible designs of Russia, have operated to bring the meeting about. For it is not to be concealed that a struggle between Austria and Russia is imminent at no distant date. It is not likely that the Czar has surrendered his long entertained views upon the Eastern question, and it has passed into a proverb in Russia that if the Eastern question is to be solved in a Russian sense it must be done at Vienna. The remarkable military activity of the Empire suggests a good deal more than appears on the surface, and the immense army of nearly 700,000 men which is now being maneuvered on her western border means something widely different from a review. If the anticipated meeting between the two monarchs shall result in the establishment of a better understanding than has hitherto prevailed between their respective countries, it will be greatly to the advantage of Austria. In the great game of diplomatic chess, the conference is probably VON BEUST's check to GORSCHAKOFF's last move.

THE political outlook in this State is most encouraging. The members of the Republican State Central Committee give flattering reports from almost every section, and all feel confident of the election of the State ticket by a very handsome majority. The Democrats are thoroughly disheartened and will not be able to make half a fight. Recent events and exposures have taken the vim out of their leaders, and placed them mainly on the defensive. The dissensions caused by the "new departure," the outrages against civil rights and religious liberty perpetrated in New York, and the glaring frauds and corruptions of the Tammany leaders, have crushed out whatever hopes may have been entertained for the success of Democracy in this State. They feel that defeat is certain, and have no stomach for the contest. Weak kneed or dissatisfied Republicans, who were expected either to stay away from the polls or cast their votes with the Democracy, no longer hesitate. They have been too thoroughly Americanized to lend their countenance to mob violence and religious intolerance, and cannot sanction the enormous frauds and thefts of the Democratic leaders. They have read aright the lessons of the last few months, and will work and vote for the maintenance and perpetuation of Republican principles. Not only so, but many who have heretofore uniformly voted with the Democracy, will be compelled either to withhold their ballots or cast them in favor of that party which upholds civil liberty, maintains the laws, and exposes political corruption. This hopeful view of the situation, however, should not induce any Republican to fold his hands and relinquish his efforts in behalf of his party. Rather let these favorable considerations influence him to renewed exertions, that the party, in October next, may realize all the benefits of a glorious victory. Let the defeat of the Tammany Democracy be so overwhelming in our State this fall as to indicate unequivocally how Pennsylvania and the Union will go in 1872.

EX-SENATOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, who during our time of war was first in peace—in our time of peace wishes it to be understood that he was first in war—this for the reason that he is moved by a laudable ambition to be first in the hearts of his political associates for the Democratic Presidential nomination, on the platform of the new departure. For the party having at last publicly confessed that the war to put down the rebellion was a just and righteous one, it becomes necessary that its candidate should seem now to have been in favor of its prosecution, while the duplex character of the movement and the peculiar mental reservations of the party as regards the amendments, equally demand that he should be a man who at heart was bitterly opposed to it. Hence the favor with which HENDRICKS is generally regarded, and the strong efforts which he is making to assume a patriotic expression of countenance on the northern side of his face. But the Indianapolis *Journal* appears determined to compel him to wear his natural look. Some one, more admiring than judicious, having asserted that he had "an excellent war record," that paper not only offers a reward of a thousand dollars for a copy of any speech made by Mr. HENDRICKS during the rebellion, in which he took decided ground in favor of suppressing the rebellion by force of arms, but charges him with being the most dangerous and deadly enemy the government had in all the Northwest. We think the *Journal* misapprehends this matter of his "war record." It depends on the side from which it is viewed, whether it is "excellent," or infamous. Looked on in the light of the ultimate designs of the new departurists, it is beyond question a most admirable one. Reduced to its essence, that movement means the attempted overthrow of all the reconstruction acts and amendments. Could anything be in better or more harmonious keeping with this design than the "war record" of the gentleman in question? Did he not denounce every measure of the government as unconstitutional? Did he not assail every act of the administration? Did he not advocate the erection of the Northwestern States into a separate Confederacy—this at a time when our armies had suffered a series of reverses, and the prospects of the Union were exceedingly dark and gloomy? Did he not possess the entire confidence of the party of the fire in the rear? Was he not an intimate friend of that eloquent son of Liberty, VOORHEES? Had he not the esteem of all the Indiana conspirators? Did he ever in his speeches or writings have a single hearty word of encouragement and praise for the "LINCOLN hirelings," engaged in the unhallowed business of shooting down their "Southern brethren?" Did he ever lend himself to their subjugation by raising a regiment, setting a squadron in the field, or even so much as leading a corporal's squad upon a foraging foray? What would you have, *Journal*? Consider whose nominee he is—should he be nominated—think of him in connection with the past history and future purposes of his party—with McCOOK of Ohio, LESLIE of Kentucky, STEPHENS of Georgia, and BOWLES and MILLIGAN of his own State, and we are confident you will at once reverse your opinion. The mistake was in viewing him from a wrong standpoint.

HEREWITH we print the outlines of another important railway enterprise, the consummation of which will develop an important though comparatively isolated section of our State, and bring to Pittsburgh a large amount of traffic. We allude to the "Bennett's Branch Railroad," extending from Driftwood, on the Philadelphia and Erie Road, in Cameron county, to the mouth of Red Bank, in Clarion county, where it will connect with the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The route leads through the counties of Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk and Cameron, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, and will develop mineral and lumber resources which will command a ready market and pay handsomely in the item of transportation. It will also form an important link in a great through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The distance from New York to Chicago, by this route, will be five miles shorter than by the Pennsylvania Central, or Allentown line, and it will be one of the finest low grade roads in the country. The maximum grade from the Red Bank to the summit of the Allegheny mountains will be only sixteen feet; while that on the eastern slope of the mountains will be thirty-five feet for five miles, and the remainder eighteen feet. At no other point can the Alleghenies be penetrated by rail on such favorable grades, a fact which must contribute largely to the success and profitable working of the road. Other important enterprises will take vitality from the completion of this one, and connections will be formed which will prove highly advantageous to other roads in the State. The entire cost of the road is estimated between six and eight million dollars, and the heaviest part of the work is now under contract. The enterprise is under the control of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and the intention is to have the road completed in eighteen months.

The necessity of laying a telegraph cable from the Pacific coast of the United States to some part of the Russian Pacific possessions is rapidly making itself felt. The director of the Danish Great Northern China and Japan Extension Telegraph Company, has lately thrown some light on this interesting subject. He says that the line between China and Japan is now open, with every prospect of being much used. It is something worthy of note that the number of telegrams sent to China last year from Denmark, Sweden and Norway, was 140,000. Now, if those countries find need for such extensive commercial communication with the Orient, what must be the need of the United States? It is not sufficient to transmit or receive dispatches from or to China and Japan by Atlantic telegraph cable. The thing is too costly; requires too much time, and is entirely too circuitous. The Russian government has shown anxiety to be directly connected with ours by telegraph under the Pacific, and China is not behindhand in the matter. The former has given great facilities to the Danish company for extending the line to Vladivostok, the new Russian naval station on the Pacific, and which is closed only two months in the year. The Japanese authorities have viewed the matter with so much favor that a telegraphic cable has been brought to Nagasaki, and telegraphic communication will be held between all Japanese ports opened to foreign nations. The telegraph operators that were sent to China have acquired the language so well that they now send and receive telegrams in Chinese characters. With all these advantages already in our favor, there can be but little difficulty in establishing direct telegraphic communication with Europe and the Orient from the Pacific side of our continent.

THE New York *Bulletin* says that the consumption of opium in this country has steadily increased during the last few years, and considerable attention has been given to its cultivation in some of the Southern States. Seeds have been brought from Smyrna and Calcutta at a great expense, and various experiments have been tried, but it was not until the present year that anything like success was attained. This year a small crop will be raised, and owing to the high prices it brings, a handsome profit will be realized. During the present season when the Smyrna crop was coming in telegrams were received stating that the old crop was gone and that the new crop would arrive very slowly. Prices immediately advanced to 700 piasters per pound. The high prices stimulated the movement in the growing districts, and the stock was thrown upon the market with such rapidity that prices declined to 180 piasters. More favorable advices have since been received, and the market has further declined to $4 60 per pound on the spot, and about $3 75 per pound to arrive. Since the 1st of January the importations of this drug have amounted to 7,284 packages, against 1,016 packages for the same period last year. As long as opium and its products remain a medical necessity, it is well that it has been demonstrated that it can be grown in this country, and thus probably in time do away with the importation of this expensive drug.

A NUMBER of German papers publish communications from Paris stating that employers in the French capital complain bitterly of the great scarcity of skilled artisans. Besides the large number of workmen who have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners while fighting for the Commune, a great many left the city at the outbreak of the civil war and have not yet returned. Of the few Germans who have reappeared in Paris, the majority seem only desirous of winding up their affairs and turning their backs on France. The celebrated engraver on precious stones, Otto, who wrought for most of the great Parisian jewelers, has established himself in Berlin, and his example has been followed by most of the German artists. One of the principal industries of Paris, the manufacture of artificial flowers, has suffered enormously. The Americans, Russians and Wallachians, who were formerly among the best customers of the Parisians, sent their orders during the war to Berlin and Brussels, and have discovered to their surprise that a great many articles they were accustomed to buy in Paris were of German or Belgian manufacture.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Among the stories told of the siege of Paris is this one: A professor of music, who was obliged to abandon his house, in the hurry of departure left the unfinished score of a musical composition behind. The war over, he returned with intense anxiety for the fate of the precious manuscript, to find his house destroyed. Only one wall remained standing, but luckily high up on its side could be seen the cupboard, with its key still projecting from the lock, in which were deposited the valuable papers. A ladder was procured, the impatient composer ascended and took out his treasure safe and sound. What was his astonishment to find it not only complete, but completed, the composition brought to a happy close, with a brief note of explanation, signed "Koennemann, Musician-in-Chief of the Twenty-second Line Regiment."

AN extraordinary criminal, Wilson, now immured under a death sentence in the Connecticut State prison, is again at his old trick of starving himself. On Friday he informed the Warden that he had got through eating, and didn't want any more rations served to him. The Warden told him he had better think of the matter, for if he refused to eat the officers of the prison would take means to feed him with a stomach pump. Thereupon Wilson commenced a mild onslaught upon his food, and through fear of the pump takes just enough to sustain life. The officers scrutinize his food and medicine very closely, as he has frequently threatened to poison himself.

A very curious phenomenon was witnessed on Lake Winnipiseogee, in New Hampshire, last Sunday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, by two men who were anchored off the Intervale Island in a small boat. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring, and the surface of the lake was unaffected by even a ripple, when the center of the lake appeared to sink down, and immediately following were three large waves, the largest of which was over five feet in height, dashed over the rocks of the island, for a moment threatening destruction to the boat.

A conscientious Connecticut man borrowed a horse of a neighbor recently, to attend a picnic. The owner impressed upon the borrower the necessity of watering the horse at a city trough at starting, and was surprised when the man returned to learn that the horse had not been watered that day. The borrower excused himself by saying that he stopped at the trough and made all preparations to let the thirsty horse drink, when he happened to see the inscription in large letters, "bitters." He knew the owner was a temperance man, and so choked off the poor horse, not wishing to have him imbibe "bitters." The excuse was rendered in real seriousness, and the story is a literal fact.

Two eastern banks have recently found their packages of new notes received from the Treasury short, in one of them five and the other one sheet being missing. They were found to have been stolen by an express messenger. The national bank notes are carefully counted by several different competent persons in the Bureau of Engraving and in the office of the Comptroller of currency, and are securely tied with strong twine and carefully sealed in the presence of witnesses, before shipment.

The muzzling of dogs is held to be not only useless, but injurious. It is well suggested in this connection that if muzzling is good for two months in the summer, then it is equally necessary for the balance of the year. Hydrophobia, so far as is yet known, is manifested about as much in one season as in another.

The Riverside colony, in California, begins with thirty thousand acres of land in San Bernardino county, in the Los Angeles region. About fifty families, chiefly from New England, are already settled on the place. An irrigation ditch has been constructed, and this gives important water power for manufacturing. The people, like those of Vineland, in New Jersey, allow no grog-shops; and if they are wise, they will also by law make fences needless. Altogether, it is reported that the enterprise promises to become prosperous. Formerly, a colony settling itself in a wilderness, was surrounded by a wilderness for many years. Now, the town is hardly built, and the ground is scarcely reduced to tillage, before the scream of the locomotive is heard.

A correspondent who recently traveled through that region says that the Colorado Desert has evidently been, in some remote age, the bed of a vast inland sea, the ancient water-mark being yet visible on the sides of the boundary mountains, with the hieroglyphics left there by the Indians ages ago. A terrible earthquake rent its barriers and discharged its waters into the Gulf of California, at the same time permeating the soil with alkali, which impregnates the little water that can be obtained, and in some places even saturates the vegetables. Surprise has been experienced by travelers on noticing the brilliant whiteness of the teeth of the Indians of all ages and sexes. This is due to the alkali which mingles so liberally with their food and drink.

So strong is the feeling with respect to the great four-mile race between Longfellow and Kingfisher, to take place at Saratoga on the 23d, that it is asserted the owners of the respective horses have each put up a forfeit for a bet of $10,000 on the result. Some persons who have been doing a little in the "sporting" line say that Kingfisher has gone the dance in fine style, and much to the satisfaction of his trainer.

A delicate task it was to select from two thousand young ladies of Berlin one who should have the honor of presenting the golden laurel wreath and delivering the ode of welcome to the Emperor William upon his entrance into his capital. More than that number, however, made application for the position; and the one finally intrusted with the task was selected, not only because of her great beauty, but also because she had distinguished herself during the war as a hospital nurse. The Emperor will hereafter take care of the lady, and in case of her marriage give her a dower of $5,000.

A New York museum proprietor has recently secured two canine curiosities. Both are bipeds, being wholly without fore feet or any portion thereof. It is no work of skillful surgery, as there is an entire absence of shoulderblade or joint. These dogs are remarkably clever in tricks. They walk erect or lie on the floor in imitation of seals, drawing their hinds feet down to the shoulder, or where the shoulder should be, and stretching out their hind feet close together and far behind them. They march like soldiers armed with miniature muskets adjusted to their bodies.

Not long ago some hunters and "prospectors" encountered in a ravine to the north of Tucson, Arizona, towards the Salinas, a party of hostile Apaches. After the fight the pouches of the slain Indians were found to contain several golden bullets, hammered out of nuggets picked up by them in the course of their rambles. "These bullets," says a *Tribune* correspondent, "I saw and handled at the time, and am thus enabled to confirm the account of Aubrey, whose statement with regard to the use of gold bullets was received some years ago with ridicule and doubt."

The pestilence fly, of which mention has been made, has made its appearance in New York city. This insect is said to be the precursor of the cholera or other dire pestilence. It is a little longer than the common house fly, and has very transparent wings of a slightly purple hue. The head is perfectly round, of a dark brown color, with a white mark on the face. The body is divided like the wasp's. The round portion next the head to which the wings are attached, is of an invisible green. The remainder of the body from the waist to the tail presents alternate rings of jet black and a pale yellow. It has six legs, which are longer than the common fly's.

Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, is situated at the large end of the flask-shaped bend in the Alabama river. It is said that the man who lives on the narrow neck part of this bend, floats down the river to Montgomery, ties his canoe, transacts his business, then floats back home on the same river. Then he carries his canoe across the creek. It is related that this odd genius threatened to cut a river channel through his land, which would be a comparatively easy task, and would divert the Alabama river so as to leave the river bed at Montgomery high and dry, and the city at a considerable distance from a navigable water. The Tallapoosa and Coosa rivers form the head of the Alabama river at Wetumpka, thirty miles above the place, and the river is navigable to that point. The railroads centering here—the Montgomery and Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, South and North, Montgomery and Eufaula—three of which have been built since the war, have given a wonderful impetus to industry in every form.

PERSONAL.

Nilsson, who is summering at Newport, is expected to sing at a forthcoming musicale, to be given by Mrs. August Belmont.

Ex-President Johnson is represented as looking better than he did when in Washington—younger and much more placid and good-humored. He says he has no political aspirations, and intends soon to go abroad and remain for a considerable time.

The late editor of the *Independent*, Dr. Edward Eggleston, has assumed the editorial charge of *Hearth and Home*, a post where such a man as he was much needed, and where he will doubtless render admirable service.

Miss Kate Field intends by the advice of her physicians, to remain in Europe for some months longer, and will of course relinquish lecturing for the coming winter. She hopes to come back another season with restored health. At the time of writing she was about to leave England for Ems in Germany, with Switzerland in view later in the year.

According to the *Gaulois*, all is not *couleur de rose* in the life of the heroic Emperor of Germany, for not only is His Majesty suffering from rheumatism, but he no longer finds at Ems that French colony which was the principal charm of his sojourn. "The formidable voice of the Krupp cannons says your contemporary, "have driven away those joyous swarms of witty and amiable people."

Among the graduates at the recent commencement of the Ohio Wesleyan University was John S. Vancleve, son of Rev. L. F. Vancleve, of the Cincinnati Conference. The young man is totally blind, and yet has passed successfully through the entire college course and received the degree of A. B. The *Western Advocate* thinks "this is the first instance in the history of American colleges of a young man totally blind passing successfully through a college course and receiving the honor of A. B. His examinations were eminently satisfactory, and his commencement speech was vigorous and beautiful."

Among the Saratoga sojourners from New York is Judge Ingraham, the oldest Judge on the bench except Judge Nelson, and who boasts that he has bought hay and oats from Union Square when it was hay market, and seen the boys driving cows in Broadway by Judge Roosevelt's brown stone front when the site was a pasture, Broadway a cow track, and the venerable Judge Roosevelt a yellow haired stripling of the law.

The Rag Market Overstocked.

Owing to the recent European war the entire stock of foreign rags is being sent to the New York market. They are admitted free of duty, and the prices of all grades of home and foreign rags are nearly the same, but owing to the vast arrivals the market is overstocked and depressed. In the year 1869, 83,705,717 pounds of rags were imported, valued at $3,457,577. The following year even a larger amount were imported, but this year the importation will be greatly increased. The Suez canal has opened a way for cheaper transportation from the far East, and already the Egyptian rag gatherers are collecting in vast quantities the accumulations upon the coast of the Indian ocean. Formerly Italy and Germany have sent to this country the bulk of all the linen rags used, but now the new trade of the East from Alexandria bids fair to outrival both. The supply of Mediterranean rags is apparently inexhaustible, notwithstanding the fact that native dealers complain that the people only dispose of their surplus rags after severe and economical inspection. Flax being the general staple in Southern Europe, the bulk of the Italian and German rags are linen, and Leghorn is the great emporium. Of the immense quantity of linen stock used America furnishes little or none of it. Linen rags are always quoted about a cent or a cent and a quarter below the same grade of cotton rags. They are only used for the finer qualities of paper, and the supply always being in excess of the demand, they are never in such general demand as cotton. Since the first of January 46,972 packages of rags have been received at New York alone.

OIL IN BOILERS.

An Important Discovery Claimed.

[From the New York Tribune.]

About twenty-five years ago, while Dr. Jentz was practicing chemistry in Philadelphia, an extensive fire occurred in that city. Among the buildings destroyed were two containing oil and saltpeter. When the buildings had partially fallen, many explosions occurred among the ruins, creating such consternation among the firemen that they refused to approach the buildings again, and merely devoted their efforts to prevent the spread of the flames. These explosions caused considerable speculation among scientific men. And so much interest was taken in the subject by the public, that the City Council of Philadelphia was induced to offer a large reward for the solution of the mystery. Dr. Jentz made many experiments with saltpeter and water at first, without success. He then began experimenting with oil and water, when he discovered that the explosions at the fire were undoubtedly caused by the heated walls falling into the oil and water in the basements of the buildings. This he explains as follows: When oil becomes attached to any object hot enough to produce combustion, gas is generated; and unless this gas has room to expand, an explosion will surely follow. Dr. Jentz did not publish his discovery, because, though convinced on the subject himself, he could not make it clear to others, without further investigation.

At the time these experiments were made petroleum had not been discovered, and the oil used was common lubricating oil, such as is still used on machinery, and the careless use of which, the Doctor claims, has caused many better explosions which have apparently been involved in mystery. Water, he says, in boiling, ascends in the middle and descends at the sides of the boiler, and oil floating on the surface will be carried downward with the current. If the inside surface of the boiler be oxydized or scaled, some portions of the oil are likely to be caught by these scales and impregnated with them. Then when the iron and oil come in direct contact, and the former is hot enough to cause the combustion of the oil, an explosion must follow. The Doctor also claims that water has *explosive* power. If a boiler is subjected to a greater pressure of steam than it will bear, it will *burst*, generally at its weakest point, the steam will escape, people may get scalded, but no such *explosion* as that of the Westfield could be caused by steam alone. On the other hand, explosions caused by oil will take place at the point where combustion takes place, whether it is the weakest point or not. The vessels the Doctor used in his experiments were made of iron, open at the top, with nothing but a lid laid loosely over them, yet when the oil exploded they were burst in fragments, and scattered in every direction. The Doctor will resume his experiments, and as soon as his apparatus is completed, he claims that he can demonstrate to the most simple mind that one drop of oil will explode the heaviest boiler.

The Philadelphia Steamship Line.

The *Ledger* of Thursday says: Day before yesterday the managers of our projected Atlantic Steamship Company met to receive and open the proposals which had been invited for the construction of four steamships, of the size and character prescribed by the Company. Intended to ply regularly between this and European ports. The committee having the proposals in charge are not yet, for a few days, prepared to make the offers public, but this much we can answer positively, that the offers show a competition among parties wishing to contract that insures the construction of the entire number of ships here, at ship yards on the Delaware, and that the whole number will probably be completed within a year or a year and a half from the giving out of the contracts. All offers coming from parties proposing to build these vessels out of the country have been unanimously and at once rejected. These parties will have them all of home production, and the establishment of the line exclusively in Philadelphia enterprise and thus far everything seems propitious of success.

The Chicago *Post* ought to take out a patent for machine poetry, as will be patent to all who shall read the following: John G. Saxe having thus commenced an inventory of the charms of the Saratoga belle—

"Hark to the music of her borrowed tone;
Observe the blush that purchase makes her own;
See the sweet smile that shuts in pearls of price;
On the false bosom where her diamonds blaze."

The *Post* thereupon thinks that although it is good enough as far as it goes, it by no means completes the description, which it proceeds itself to do—thus:

"Anon the changes of the walk reveal
The patent instep and the patent heel;
The patent maker rounds the form divine,
Its patent arch supports a patent spine;
Lends matchless symmetry, and stylish gait,
And bears the label 'PATENT.'
Behold the plaintive charms of honest eyes;
The penciled lashes flutter as she sighs
And lifts her crushed soul in accents wise.
She shakes her head—four pecks of fragrant hair
Fly like a hop-yard in the August air;
And tearful grim ghosts whisper her aside,
'Dearie, it's time to use that wig before we died.'
To whom responded unabashed the beauty
'Git out, you spooks! I guess I know my duty!'
The garish gas her patent charms revealing,
Her bosom bares with coldness baffling feeling!
Her false teeth gnash with gutta percha ire;
Her false eyes flash with fabricated fire;
She drops her patent chignon in a chair
Then goes to pick it up—
But I forbear."

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits confessed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficial effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation after years of careful study and sifting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

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Having the largest and best body of Timber on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, with greatest facilities for shipping, I will furnish Lumber on cars, at Stewarton Station, P. and C. R. R., (or ship the same) promptly and on the most reasonable terms.
Bills for Timber and Lumber in every shape solicited. Refer by permission to Hon. Henry Phillips, Saw Mills, Engines, and Mill Machinery, will sell at manufacturers' prices. Lyon Lists, Circulars and all information furnished on application. Address
ANDREW STEWART, Jr.,
Lock Box 4, Uniontown, Pa.
T7th5

WORKMAN & DAVIS,
No. 79 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c.
NEWEST STYLES OF WORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. All work warranted to give satisfaction, at prices that defy competition.
REPAIRING Neatly and Promptly Executed.
Factory, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver Street.
Sole Agents for the New Haven make of the
Sarven Patent Wheels.

LOUISVILLE
CEMENT.
The Best. The Cheapest.
This Cement has by far the most extensive sale west of the Alleghanies.
Most of the Public Works of the West and South for thirty-five years have been constructed with it.
Though of acknowledged superior strength, and quality the Manufacturers are determined to put it to all the principal markets at prices to compete with inferior brands.
It takes more Sand than any other Cement, and is cheap enough in Pittsburgh to supersede all common lime in the foundations of good buildings.
For sale at Reduced Figures, by
LAING & M'KALLIP,
347 Liberty street.
J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.
W. W. WALLACE,
319 Liberty street.
T7th5

THE BRADDOCK'S
Stone Manufacturing Company
Having the exclusive right in this county, is now prepared to furnish to Builders and the public generally WINDOW HEADS, SILLS, HOUSE FRONTS, CORNICES, BELT COURSE, CORNER BLOCKS, CHIMNEY CAPS, COPING, WATER TABLES, BREWERY and VAULT FLOORS, SIDEWALKS, either continuous or in Patterns. HEARTHS, PYLING for Halls, Vestibules or Private Walks, in different colors and designs, CURBING, &c., &c. All Work Guaranteed.
Samples can be seen at Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH, (late St. Clair) STREET, or at the Works at Braddocks
W8 ISAAC MILLS, Jr. & CO.

DRY GOODS.
JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have sold my entire interest in the "ELIZABETH PORT STEAM CORDAGE COMPANY" to ELISHA M. FULTON, of Elizabethport, New Jersey, one of the above firm, to take effect July 1 1871, who will continue the business as heretofore, and who is authorized to receive all debts to the above firm, and to pay all indebtedness of the same.
GEORGE BLACK.
Pittsburgh, August 1, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. J. SMITH and SAMUEL FOSTER, under the firm name of
SMITH & FOSTER,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be settled by W. J. SMITH.
W. J. SMITH.
SAMUEL FOSTER.
Coultersville, Allegheny county, Pa., May 20, 1871.

Dissolution of Copartnership
Notice is hereby given, that the firm of J. A. McKELVEY & CO., Proprietors of Shaffer's Carriage and Harness Bazaar, Diamond street, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, ROBERT STEEL retiring, and disposing of his interest to J. A. McKELVEY.
All of the debts and credits of the firm of J. A. McKELVEY & CO. are as usual by and payable to J. A. McKELVEY, successor, who will settle by the business of the firm.
J. A. McKELVEY,
ROBERT STEEL.
Pittsburgh, August 1, 1871.

I MOST CORDIALLY RECOMMEND MY successor to all my friends, and trust they will continue the patronage extended to the late firm.
ROBERT STEEL.

SHAFFER'S
Carriage and Harness
BAZAAR,
Diamond St., near Liberty,
PITTSBURGH.
Having assumed the entire control of this extensive establishment, which I have divided into three departments, viz:

Salesroom, Manufactory and Repairs

1---SALESROOM.
My Repository, (which is one of the largest in Western Pennsylvania,) will contain a carefully selected stock of Carriages and Wagons, from leading houses in the East, embracing all the Latest Styles, for all of which I can sell at Manufacturers' Prices, and at a less figure than ever before offered in this market.

2---MANUFACTORY.
Employing none but first-class workmen, I am enabled to build any description of work required, and in a manner to give satisfaction, at prices that I defy competition.

3---REPAIRS.
This Department is made a specialty. Ignoring the custom which prevails of placing work in the hands of inefficient workmen and apprentices, to be botched up, I insist on having it repaired, but rather entrusted to the most skillful of my employes. "DISPATCH" is my motto in this department.
In addition to the Manufactory and Salesroom, I shall keep on hand a large stock of
SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,
BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, &c.,
Together with a Shop for the MANUFACTURE AND REPAIRING OF HARNESS, &c., of a I descriptions.
I can assure my friends, that from the success in the past, I shall ever endeavor, by faithfulness, to merit their esteem and patronage. Respectfully,
J. A. McKELVEY.
T12th

SUMMER RESORTS.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Located between the United States Hotel and the Beach.
THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THE SURF.
JONAH WOOTTEN,
Proprietor.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—WHEREAS THE firm of R. A. CLARK & CO., of East Birmingham, has made to me a deed of voluntary assignment of all their property for the payment of their debts. All parties indebted to the said firm are hereby notified to make payment to me, and all persons having claims against said firm are requested to make know the same to
R. W. RIGDON,
Assignee, corner of Penn and Twenty-fourth streets, Pittsburgh, or to
THOS. EWING,
Attorney, 156 Fourth avenue.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of WILLIAM JORDAN, late of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay to
ALEXANDER ADAMS,
43 Federal street, or
JNO. W. SPROULL,
259 North avenue.
Allegheny City, July 14, 1871.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS.

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1st Jan. for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, August 4, 1871.

The local money market seems a little more active from increased demands upon it. The changes in this respect, however, are not material, and dullness is still the general characteristic feature of the market. The banks are in good condition. Their line of deposits are said to be much above the average, and though the fall business will begin earlier this year than usual, there will be no lack of money to meet the demands of good borrowers.

Transactions in local stocks this week show an increase, and prices are well maintained. Several lots of bank stocks have changed hands at good round prices. We notice a large lot of Bank of Pittsburgh stock to be sold at auction next week.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113⅝
10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
Gold	112⅛	112⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

August 4, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
U. S. 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
Do. Sevens	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Do. 5-20s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Readings	114	114	114	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Reading, n		113⅝	113⅝			
Mich. Cent.		109¾	109¾			
Lake Shores	109¼	109¼	109¼	109	109¼	109¼
Illinois Cent.						
Chas. & Ohio	32½	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
C. & N. W.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do. pref.						
Rock Island	107	107	107	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
St. Paul	81	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
Do. pref.	81	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
Ft. & Wayne						
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio & Miss.	44½	44½	44½	44½	45¼	45¼
Ohio & Miss. pref.						
Do. pref.						
R., I. & Erie						
N. J. Central	105	105	105	105	105	105
Dayton						
W. U. Tel.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Pacific Mail	47	47	46¾	46¾	47	47¼
Adams Ex.		82		82		
Wells F.	82		82			
American Ex.		54½		54½		
U. S. Ex.		54		54		
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	38½
Lehigh Navigation	58½
Catawissa preferred	47½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	67
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126½
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	114⅝

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 4, 1871.

REMARKS.—There is little change to note in the prices of leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale. This, however, has been the case for some time, and therefore will not be new to the close and attentive reader of the market column. The weather continues sultry during the day and cool at night. Harvest being about over, farmers are turning their attention to making ready their new crops for the market, and in a short time heavy arrivals of new wheat, rye and oats may be expected. There has been a slight decline in new western wheat flours, though being in the nature of concessions to purchasers, we do not alter our figures. Wheat still continues unsettled in price, and mills take hold cautiously, hoping for lower rates. In the grocery line we may state that sugars are easier in the East, but is believed that this state of the market cannot last long, as the stocks in second hand, as well as first, are very much reduced, and higher prices, will undoubtedly rule within a few days. A wise man carries his umbrella on a dry day, and a shrewd merchant buys his goods when they are low. In Sugars we change figures slightly. A fair trade is reported. Eggs are lower, and the same is true of apples. The fruit and vegetables are full to overflowing, and the prices are regulated by the quality and freshness.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands—in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction higher:

APPLES.—The receipts continue liberal, and prices are dull and lower. We quote good to prime at $2 50@4 00 ₱ bbl; the receipts since our last foot up 609 bbls.

ASHES.—There is but little inquiry, and the following are the ruling figures: Nolls and Company 4c; refined 4½@4¾c; Pearls, 8¾@9c; Pots 7½c.

BEANS.—The demand is very light, and we are reported sales white at $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER.—The receipts have fallen off and prices firmer and a shade higher. We are reported sales prime to choice at 16@18c, and some extra nice at 20c. No demand for common or grease butter, which are nominal at 12@14c for the former and 8@9c for the latter; receipts 38 packages.

BROOM CORN.—There is but little inquiry and prices are unchanged at 8@8½c, as to quality.

CHEESE.—There is a better inquiry at 13@13½c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—The demand is fair at the following figures: 1-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 75; $3 25 can $6; 5-lb cans, $20 ₱ per doz.

BRAN.—Store rates: Bagney $4 00; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—There have been some slight changes in prices, which rule lower. We now quote as follows: Hams, sugar-cured 16c; smoked shoulders, 11@11½c; plain shoulders, 10c; canvassed sugar-cured do, 12c; dried beef 18¾@19c; Mess Pork, $16. Lard, in tierces, 11@11¼c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½c.

CANDLES.—There is a brisk demand, and regular sales are made as follows: Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 19c ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—The arrivals since our last were 325 boxes. Prices have receded, and we now quote Ohio Goshen at 9¾@10c; Factory Sales: Dairy 8½@9 ₱ lb.

CEMENT.—New Louisville Hydraulic $3 50@3 60 ₱ bbl. Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ ton.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a regular fair demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CANNED OIL.—We are reported sales standard, in a jobbing way, at 24c. Small lots command the usual advance.

CORN MEAL.—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 95@96c ₱ bush.

DRIED FRUIT.—The demand is limited. We quote: Apples 4@6c; sliced 6@7c. Dried peaches scarce and in demand; quarters 9@10c; halves 12@12½c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—The market is overstocked, and prices dull and drooping. Strictly fresh may be be quoted at 12@15c; old stock not quotable.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last report amount to 791 bbls. There has been a slight decline in new western wheat flour by some of the stores, but exactly what the decline is, or whether it will become permanent and general, we cannot say. Everybody says flour must be lower, and possibly the supposition will prove correct. We continue to quote as follows: Standard western brands, from store; good spring extras $6 75; choice Minnesota bakers flour $7 00@7 10; good to choice winter wheat $7 @7 25; fancy brands $7 50; rye flour $5 50@6 00. Mill rates are about the same.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn and oats for the past forty-eight hours, as collated from our imports by rail and river:

Wheat, sacks	327	Corn, sacks	1,991
Oats, sacks	1,541		

Old stock is in better demand and meets ready sale on arrival, and fetches $1 25@1 27 ½ bushel. These figures are caused by the temporary demand on the part of mills to secure the old stock to mix with the new for milling purposes. New wheat can be quoted at $1 18@1 20. In a short time the new crop will be equal to the old for the manufacture of flour, when lower prices are anticipated. Oats—prices unsettled; sales for future delivery at 45½@46c; old stock held at 56@56c. Corn—mixed shelled commands 66@66c; prime yellow 70@70c; mixed ear 65c. Rye is inactive; we hear of offers to sell short for early delivery at 75c, but think 80c would be nearer the mark. Barley remains unchanged in price and nothing doing; nominally 80@85c ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES.—As stated in our general remarks, there is a strong probability of a sharp rise in sugars within a few days. Purchasers should make a note of this. Delays are dagerous. We are reported a fair trade at the following quotations:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12¾; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¾; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10¼c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18c; good 16¾@17c; fair 15¾@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolongs fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Souchong fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime to Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—If and It 70c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

HAY.—There is little hay coming in and prices are stronger. We quote from wagon at $20 25@28 00 ₱ ton; baled, on track, $18. Baled straw, $18.

HUSKS.—Regular sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY.—Sales in a small way at $5 50 ₱ bbl; 2¾@3c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese feathers 73@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

HIDES.—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers' Sc; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL.—Sales Pittsburgh at 75@78c for No. 1, and 65@68c for No. 2.

HONEY.—The demand is active and the market is firm at 25@30c ₱ lb.

HEMP.—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₱ ton; dressed 12¾ ₱ lb.

LIME.—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern $1 90 ₱ bbl.

MELONS.—Prices have improved, and watermellons are in command $18@25 ₱ hundred; muskmelons $6 @7 ₱ hundred.

ONIONS.—Regular sales at $3 00@3 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED.—Are continued to quote bran at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 50; middlings $1 45@1 70.

POULTRY.—Sales young at 35c@50c; old 25@35c.

PAPER.—Printing, rag, 13c@14c ₱ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4¾@5c; wrapping, straw, 2½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

POTATOES.—The supply is fully equally to the demand and prices are unchanged. We quote fresh dug at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

RAGS.—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ ₱ $3 00; 1 ₱ $6 00 ₱ doz.

SUGAR.—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—City rendered, 8@8½c.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ₱ bbl.

WILLOWS.—Kentucky 10c.

WHISKY.—There has been a decline in highwines and common rectified per whisky. We quote as follows: Highwines 93c; common rectified 96c; prime rectified $1 00; rye and corn $1 05@1 25 ₱ gallon; Monongahela whisky $1 05@1 06 ₱ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 5, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues dull, and prices are weak. Sales of refined were reported at a decline from the previous day to-day. Crude was nominal; buyers still disposed to hold off. Sales for some time past were few and far between. The tendency is evidently downward, and refiners still content that no profit can be realized on refine sales before they would be justified in running the risk.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spot, 12¾ 12¾c; August, 12¾@12¾c; October, 11¼@11½c; B. O., all year, 12¾c; Lower Creek, 24 ½; Upper Creek, $4 40.

SALES.

12 cars Parker's.....$4 70
12 cars Parker's.....4 72

REFINED.

Trade continues dull, prices weak and very uncertain, tending downward. We quote nominally: Spot, 24½c; August, 24½c; September, 24½c; October, 25½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls August.....24½ c
1,000 bbls September.....25 c

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market quiet. Prices rather weak, but not quotably lower. Sales 1,000 city made on spot, at $1 80; country made are still quotable at $1 70 each.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—There was fair inquiry yesterday, and the number of reported transactions indicates a fair day's business, though but little spot oil changed hands. We report sales upper creek: 1,500 bbls Church Run oil at 84 50; 500 do at 84 45; 1,500 Titusville pipe at $1 45; 700 do do at $4 42½; 1,000 bbls A. L. Co. to arrive, at 84 40; 1,000 bbls A. T. Co.'s spot at $4 35; 1,000 A. T. Co.'s S. S. 30 days, at $4 30; 5,000 bbls Parker's Run, at $4 30. August, $4 20. Lower creek: 2,000 bbls Story Farm, spot, at $4 70; 1,000 do, seller 30 days, at $4 60; 1,000 at Rouseville, seller 30 days, at $4 50; 2,000 at Rouseville, seller 90 days, at $4 80; 2,000 at Rouseville, seller all year, at $4 40; 3,000 at Oil City, 47 gravity, at $4 60.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Closing of the 3d.—For crude in bulk (in barrels) 3d) last sales were 13¾@14c; sales unimportant; crude for shipping order in most demand; sale of a cargo of 4,000 bbls at 17½c. Refined—Sales 1,000 bbls spot. The advance in ocean freights is the main feature work. The agitation of holders to effect bonding a further issue of one-fourth cent has been unsuccessful, and only about 4,000 bbls for first half August at 24½c, and 1,000 bbls, last half, at 25c; last sales naphtha, which is the current asking price. For Philadelphia delivery the market is rather more in buyers favor; trade light and quotations about nominal; we quote refined for spot or delivery at 24½c; 500 bbls were sold at 24½c, with a return.

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—Market quiet; spot $4 32½; regular $4 35.

OIL CITY, August 4.—Market quiet and dull; ordinary on lower creek, 45 bbls 75; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 90@4 95.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Market quiet and weak, at 24½@24¾c; August offered at 24½c, with return; September and October 25c; crude 13c.

[Special Dispatch to Associated Press.]

By Parker's Landing, August 4.—Market quiet and dull at 24½c@24¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—August, 24½c; September, 25c bid, 25½c asked; October and November, 24½c; crude, 13½@c. Sales 1,000 bbls August at 24½c.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Market quiet and dull; crude 13½c and nominal; no sales. Refined, 24½c for cargoes; 25c for R. O. all month.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—August 24½@24¾c; September 25c; October and November 25½c. Crude 13½c; sales 500 bbls August at 24½c; 1,000 bbls August, 24½c; 300 bbls September, 25c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Consignee.	Cars.	From.
Jas Blakely	1	Excelsior Oil Works
O. G. & V. R. R.	1	Brilliant Oil Works
J Munhall	1	Brilliant Oil Works
Lockhart & Frye	1	Brilliant Oil Works
J B Barbour	1	Lilly Refinery
Brown & Young	1	Eagle Oil Works
Jos Rosbnell	1	Tarentum Oil Works
H Hufnelmeier	1	Tarentum Oil Works
Owner	1	H W O Tow-bills
Duncan & Young	1	Standard Oil Works
Bates & G	1	Eagle Oil Works
Bates & G	1	P. J. Goff
Wm Stewart	1	Sunbeam Oil Works
Duncan & Young	1	Eagle Oil Works
Jos Rosbnell	1	National Oil Works
Bates & G	1	Commercial Oil Works
Duncan & Young	1	Kier's Oil Works

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Consignee.	Bbls.	From.	Bbls.
Excelsior Oil Works	80	Brilliant Oil Works	294
Lilly Refinery	168	Brilliant Oil Works	294
Crystal Oil Works	157	Tarentum Oil Works	168
W H Tweedale	150	Shackford Oil Works	168
W J Kelly	80	Sunbeam Oil Works	252
National Oil Works	80	Comma Oil Works	42
Kiers' Oil Works	336		
Total			3,574

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Felton, Marvin & Co., 50 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. A. Fisher & Sons, 266 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 263 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 326 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Co, 60 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Ref. Co. 223 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 792 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining Co, 222 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lafayette Bros, 150 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 613 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Monitor, K & Co, 450 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Hurst, Logan & S, 250 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. M. Reter, 301 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Refining Co, 209 bbls refined, to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Total.....4,581

Monthly Report of Refined Oil Shipped East by P. R. R.

Wormser, Myers & Co, 231 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Union Oil Refining Co., 286 bbls refined to Logan, Bros & Co.

Refined Oil and Tar Shipped East by P. R. R. for the Month of July, 1871.

Refined, bbls	9,941
Tar, bbls	200
Refined, kegs	200
Refined, bbls	1
Total barrels, half barrels and kegs	7,158

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, August 4, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day have been light. The number of buyers are few and prices are low. A large influence of a fair demand, prices have ruled steady at about last week's quotations. The quality of the cattle offered not so good as last week and the quotations of the best grades nominal. Most everything is sold, and although prices have not advanced any, a better feeling prevails. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers $5 50@5 75; Fair to good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5@5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 75@4 90; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 25@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 50@4 00; Texas steers, $3@3 50; fat cows, $3@3 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals are heavy. Market continues dull and depressed, with a large supply in the pens. The quality of the offerings are good. Sales are hard to effect, and the feeling unsettled and downward. The following are the rates ruling to-day: Extra 180 to 200 lbs, $5 60@5 65; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 60@4 70; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 50@4 60.

Sheep.

The receipts are light to-day. The market continues fair and steady, with no change in prices since our last. Good grades in better demand; common selling slower. Most everything is sold, and the prospect looks fair. The following are the current rates for the different grades brought and sold in this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, $5 12½@5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 50.

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON, O.

There is no change in the prices of pig iron. We quote as before:

Foundry hot blast No. 1.....$34@36
Foundry hot blast No. 2.....32@35
Mill hot blast.....32@34
Cold blast, warehouse.....35@40
Bituminous Belfont.....32@35
Bituminous Ashland.....33@35

All the departments of all the mills in this city are running.

It will be necessary during the summer to stop the ball mill about two weeks for the purpose of putting in a new and larger engine, but the time has not been determined upon. There is no accumulation of nails, and therefore the mill will not stop longer than this change will necessitate.

The foundry and machine shops are busy.—*Journal.*

Cleveland Iron, Nail and Hardware Market.

August 3.—We have no change to note in the condition of the pig iron market. There is little or no demand, and consequently an indifferent movement. Both dealers and consumers are in doubt as to the future, and seem disposed to let the market develop itself before acting. Stocks are large and still accumulating. Some holders profess great confidence, and predict that the amount on hand will be rapidly reduced upon the opening of trade. The tone of the market, however, is quite satisfactory to the majority, who regard the future as entirely problematical. Prices are nominally unchanged.

There is a good improved demand for bar iron, but prices are yet unchanged, ruling rates being 3½c net.

There is a better tone to the nail market. The demand has been very good during the week, and was materially improved at the close. Dealers feel more strength than at any time recently, and are certain a good trade is about to be realized, and that prices will be materially influenced by an increased demand. Current rates are $3 90@4 00, and, with the general feeling firm for outside figures.

Both heavy and shelf hardware are moving freely. The business of this summer is the best for the season ever known to the trade. We note a change in lead pipe, which has advanced 1½c ₱ lb.—*Commercial Review.*

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 5, 1871.

We have to report a continued fair demand for crude irons at rates substantially the same as at date of our last report. Receipts of all descriptions are moderate, but sufficient for the present wants of consumers. We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted Iron from Lake Superior Ores.

200 tons close gray red short.....$33 50—6 mos.
100 tons close gray red short.....33 50—6 mos.
300 tons gray forge red short.....34 00—6 mos.
500 tons gray forge red short.....34 00—6 mos.
100 tons white and mottled inferior..31 00—6 mos.
50 tons open gray red short.....34 00—4 mos.
300 tons open gray red short at furnace 31 75—4 mos.
300 tons open gray red short at furnace 31 75—4 mos.
100 tons open gray.....34 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons No. 2 neutral forge.....$33 50—4 m.
300 tons No. 2 neutral forge.....33 50—4 m.
100 tons gray forge.....33 50—4 m.
50 tons B No. 1 foundry.....33 00—4 m.
50 tons A No. 1 foundry.....36 00—4 m.

Youghiogheny Coke.

100 tons No. 1 mill iron.....$33 00—4 m.
100 tons No. 2 foundry.....34 00—4 m.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. B. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.	From.	Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	4	Pittsburgh F & I Co., m
Bissell, J. H. m	1	Hartaugh, M. & Co., m
J Wood, Son & Co, m	12	Lewis, H. D. & Co., m
Superior Mills, m	3	Rodgers & B m
Total	37	

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.	From.	Cars.
Bryan & Caughey, m	2	J Reamer, m
J W Porter, m	6	
Total	8	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.	From.	Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	6	Carnegie, K & Co, o
Heaney, W & Co, o	11	Zug & Co, o
Pitts Bolt Co, o	1	Singer, Nimick & Co, m
Total	18	

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.	From.	Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, o	3	J. Marshall & Co, m
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	2	McKnight, A & Co, m
Spang, C. A & Co, m	2	
Total	14	

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 5, 1871.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, blooms and ore by the Pittsburgh railroads July, 1871; also, a comparison with July, 1870:

Cars.	From.	Cars.
Nimick & Co.	175	J. Wood, Sons & Co.
Do. do Allegheny	44	Everson, P. & Co.
Brown & Co	12	Bryan & Caughey
W. T. Logan	17	Superior Mills
Union Mills	107	Carnegie, K. & Co.
Harbaugh M. & Co	9	Graff, Bennett & Co.
Spang, C. & Co	28	L. Moorhead
Hallman & H	94	Dilworth, Porter & Co.
Lewis, G. & F	3	Reese, Graff & Co.
J. W. Porter	6	Jones & Laughlin
Pittsburgh Forge W	30	Byers, McCl. & Co.
Wm. Richards	2	I. Reamer
Wilson, Glass & Co	40	Various
Total July, 1870	1,039	Total July, 1871
		1,397

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Cars.	From.	Cars.
J. W. Porter	40	J. Reamer
J. Moorhead & Co	80	Hallman & H
H. Critchlow	20	Lloyd & Black
W. Richards	4	Graff, B. & Co.
Spang, C. A & Co	4	Bryan & Caughey
Union Mills	2	J. Wood, Sons & Co
Total	215	
July, 1870	432	

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.	From.	Cars.
McKnight & Co	24	McKnight, P. & Co.
Lewis, Oliver & P	18	Zug & Co.
Marshall & Co	2	Reese, Graff & Co.
H. Woodside	3	Various consignees
J. Moorhead	17	
Total	137	
July, 1870	38	

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Cars.	From.	Cars.
John Moorhead	11	Hallman & H
J. Painter & Son	11	Hills & Bro
J. Marshall	4	Robinson, Rea & Co
Lloyd & Black	9	
Total	100	
July, 1870	137	

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

Cars.	From.	Cars.
Graff, Bennett & Co	19	
Spang, Chalfant & Co	2	
Total	21	

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Cars.	From.	Cars.
Nimick & Co	17	
Leonida & Co	14	
Total	31	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co	20	9	9	29
Hallman & H	2		2	4
McKnight & Co	2		2	4
Shoenberger B. & Co	21			21
Graff, Bennett & Co	7	1	13	21
J. Wood, Sons & Co	24			24
Spang, C. & Co	8			8
Carnegie, K. & Co	32		1	33
Bissell, J. H.	4			4
J. Moorhead	16		16	32
Bryan & Caughey	2		2	4
Reese, Graff & Co	12		2	14
Park Bros.	6			6
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	9			9
Zug & Co	9		3	12
Everson, Preston & Co	6			6
Brown & Musgrave	4		4	8
Various	2		2	4
Total	243	37	43	423
July, 1870	288	64	222	674

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 4, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet; spot a shade firmer.

WHEAT—Spot, 1c higher; August offered 1c over, on board and August; this afternoon easier at $1 20¼@1 20½ August.

CORN—No 2 mixed 56@56½c higher; closed at 44c cash and 43½c for August; this afternoon dull at 43½@43¾c for August.

OATS—No 2 higher; closed at 30@30½c.

RYE—No 2 firmer; closed at 66c.

BARLEY—No 2 spring, 82c cash.

HIDES—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easier; mess pork $12 37 all month August; $12 December.

LARD—Sold at $7 62½@7 65; receipts 5,000; shipments 5,000.

CATTLE—Dull.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 23c. Flour—heavy receipts; superfine western and state at $4 30@5 15; common to good extra western at $5 20@6 75; Ohio extras $5 30@6 75; choice do $6 80@7 50; flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky lower at 94½c. Wheat—receipts 96,000 bush; 1c lower; No 2 spring, red and amber $1 26@1 40; choice old do $1 45. Malt dull. Corn firm; inferior and common mixed western 64@65c; good to choice 65@66c; yellow 67c; white 68@69c. Oats steady; No 2 at 42½c. Pork dull and drooping at $13 00@13 25. Beef dull. Cut meats steady; middles nominal. Lard dull; prime steam 9½@9¾c; kettle 10@10½c. Butter steady; western 12@23c; State 18@25c. Cheese inactive at 7@8½c.

LATEST.—Flour dull and drooping at 5c@10c ₱ bbl for shipping extras. Wheat steady; spring 1c@2c ₱ bush; Ohio firm and unchanged. Corn dull. Pork steady, September and November $13 25. Lard dull at 9¾c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Beeves cont 1,000 to-day and 7,000 for the week; several droves of Monday's stock were still on sale; prices ruled 1@2c ₱ lb lower; any advance on equal grades; no Texans on sale, and the stock offered is fully adequate to the demand; sales to-day at 11@12c ₱ lb; cost, 115c, 5 cars @ 12c; 2 cars Indians, 8cwt., 10@11c; 75 Illinois cost, 10@11c; 1 car Kansas, 12c.

Sheep dull; lambs dragging heavily; receipts to-day 7,700, making 30,000 for the week; 10@15c ₱ head lower; sold at 6½@7c for Kentucky 1c; fat Canada lambs 6½@7c, and best 7½@7¾c; Kentucky 5½@6c; Shorn sold at 6c for culls; 5c for thin lots, and 6c for prime.

Hogs continued dull; 25@50c ₱ head off; 12,460 for the week; very dull at 6@6½c for dressed; 200 lbs selling at 6½@6¾c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, August 4.—Cattle market opened tame; receipts 4,000 head; 1,000 head left over; market opened low last week, a reduction in the closing prices of last week was made, and before the close of trade 1@2c ₱ cwt decline of 25c was conceded, and even these sales were slow; ruling prices for extra, 11@11½c; fair to good, 10@10½c; down to 9½@9¾c; bulls drag at 1½@5c; milch cows are in small order demand; lower; 1@2c ₱ head off; sales at $60@90. Sheep scarce and in demand at 4½@6c. Lambs plenty; market dull and of lower grades; ranged from 5@7c, the latter for extra heavy. Hogs come forward freely; receipts 7,400, but they go through in first hands.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, August 4.—All today's receipts went forward in first hands. Sheep dull; sales 200 Canada lambs 64 7c @6 90; Ohio sheep $5 25@5 40; Hogs—no trade; 50 7c @ 8 25; Indiana 50 7c @ $8. Hogs—no trade; asking $4 75; offering $4 50.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 23c. Flour firm with better inquiry; $4 75@5 50. Wheat dull and unchanged at $1 16. Corn dull but unchanged at 51@52c. Rye scarce and firm at 65c. Oats steady at 30@40c, the latter for choice white. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull and in light demand at 88@88c. Lard oil dull and nominal. Lard dull and steady; prime steam 9½@9¾c; kettle 10@10½c. Bulk meats dull and unsettled; shoulders held at 9½c; clear sides and clear 13c, both packed; hams in fair demand; sugar-cured, 15c, do plain 14c, packed. Lard—prime in fair demand at 10@9c in round lots on orders. Whisky steady at 92c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 4.—Flour steady. Wheat active and advanced 1c; No 1 white Michigan $1 21; amber Michigan $1 22; No 2 red $1 20; No 1 red $1 17½; No 2 do $1 11. Corn quiet; high mixed held at 47c; sales 5,000 bush. Oats dull and unchanged at 30c. Rye—No 1 higher at 65c. Barley—No 2 advancing at 68c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE INDIANS.

Formidable Indian Raid in Gallatin Valley, Montana—Two Men Killed—Stock and Horses Run Off—Citizens Preparing for Defense.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—The Montana *Herald* of July 29th contains an account of a formidable Indian raid in Gallatin Valley. Two men named Joe Nixon and George Sheppard were killed and between two and three hundred head of stock and horses run off. Two companies of cavalry, under Captain Ball and Captain Norton, from Fort Ellis, and some fifty citizens, started in pursuit. Great excitement prevailed. Citizens from all parts of the valley were arriving and concentrating at Hamilton, where barricades are being thrown up. The Indians are supposed to belong to the band of Sioux, under Sitting Bull, the main body of which is camped between Yellowstone and Powder rivers. They are not treaty Indians, being on no reservation, and war indiscriminately upon other tribes and whites. They are supposed to number a thousand lodges, and further trouble is expected from them.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1871.

COLLISION.

The steamer Providence, on her way to this city yesterday from Newport, during a dense fog, ran into three schooners in succession. In two instances the damage was not great. In the third the schooner T. A. Cobb, of Bucksport, as well as the Providence, were seriously injured. There was much excitement among the passengers on account of this succession of collisions.

THE FRAUDS IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Continue to be discussed in social and political circles with unabated interest. At some of the city clubs, Democratic and Republican members alike censure the conduct of the Tammany ring. At Union Club Room threats are made openly by prominent members to take such a course as may relieve the club from the odium which might attach from the continued membership of those whose peculations are suspected. The principal officers of the Tammany Association being members of the club.

NEW GERMAN THEATER.

The subscriptions to the proposed new German Theater now reach nearly $100,000. It is designed, if possible, to situate the theater on Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The building will occupy twelve city lots, twenty-five feet front by one hundred feet deep, making a total frontage of 150 feet and a depth of two hundred feet. The estimated cost of lots is $25,000 each, which will make the total $300,000 for the building site alone. The theater proper will be one hundred by two hundred. The seating capacity will be 3,000 persons, the parquette being arranged to seat 1,200 comfortably.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TURNER'S UNION.

The triennial festival of the North American Turner's Union will commence at Williamsburg on Monday next. Among the delegates from the West who arrived to-day are Hon. Eugene Weigel, Secretary of State of Missouri.

TAMMANY AFFRAYS.

The following letter will be published to-morrow:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY, August 4, 1871.

To Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Chamber of Commerce, or in his absence, Hon. George Opdyke:

DEAR SIR:—In view of the gross allegations contained to-day made by a partisan journal in relation to the accounts of the city and county of New York, the expenditures of the public monies and the public debt and city resources, the undersigned respectfully request that the Chamber of Commerce appoint a large and influential committee of well known and upright citizens to make a full and exhaustive examination of the public accounts and the condition of the public debt, and then report the result, when competed, to the people of the city. The accounts will all be published at an early day, but it is the earnest desire of the undersigned that the original accounts and vouchers shall be at once thoroughly examined. The undersigned would feel obliged, in case there is no regular meeting of the Chamber within a week, if a special meeting could be convened expressly for the purpose indicated. The undersigned make this proposition irrespective of their own personal considerations, and because of assaults made upon the city credit, and it is addressed to you, because your body is composed of non-partisan and commercial gentlemen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1871.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Judge Wylie to-day issued an injunction restraining the District government from negotiating bonds under the Four Million Improvement act. He held that the old debt must be computed in the calculation of the District indebtedness, and that if is part of the debt contemplated in the organic act. The question of bonds required of the municipalities to cover the damage which may result from the decision, will be argued and decided to-morrow. An appeal from his decision will be made to the Supreme Court of this District.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The revenue cutter Andrew Johnson has gone to Beaver Island to protect the United States Marshal, who was resisted in the discharge of his duties by the Sheriff and mob. This belligerent spirit of these islanders was shown in 1856, when Strang and his Mormon followers had a collision with the lumbermen and fishermen, in which the Mormons were worsted, and Strang was mortally wounded.

The meeting of the managers of the steamboat and railroad lines of the Northwest, Thursday night, decided upon a tariff of twenty-five cents per hundred pounds for grain, fifty cents per barrel for flour, from all points on the Mississippi river to Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

A man named Thompson shot and instantly killed another named Burris at Horse Head's, N. Y., Thursday night, mistaking him for a paramour of his wife's, for whom he was watching. All the parties were colored.

A secret organization known as the Union League of the United Sons of America, composed principally of young workingmen, is forming in Cincinnati to oppose Catholicism in all shapes. All nationalities will be admitted.

The national camp meeting at Urbana, O., is progressing favorably.

POLITICAL.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 4.—Returns from Wake, Halifax and Mecklinburg counties show a Republican gain of 1,603 over the vote of last August, though all give majorities against a convention. Rockingham county gives 900 majority for convention, a republican gain of 355. New Hanover county shows large Republican, and Anson and Warren counties small Conservative gains. Columbus county votes for convention by a small majority.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—River five feet eight and rising. Showery and hot.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—River stationary, with eleven inches in the chute, and four and a half feet on Portland bar. Slight rain this evening; cloudy to-night. The H. S. Turner and Mary Miller, Louisville to New Orleans, are lying above French Island, waiting for the channel to cut out. The Nat. Williams, on her down trip to Madison to-day, sunk a flatboat of hay, corn and tobacco. The cargo will be saved, but some of it damaged. The Leslie Combs arrived from Ironton with pig iron and returned empty.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 4.—Port list: Atlantic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Florence Lee, Evansville packet, 1 A. M.; A. Baker, Cairo to Cape Girardeau, 8 A. M.; Dexter, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Mary Alice, St. Louis to Cairo, 7 A. M.; Rubicon, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 8 A. M.; Minnie, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Tom Jasper, St. Louis to Cairo, 3 P. M.; John Kyle, St. Louis to New Orleans, and Tom Keene, New Orleans to Cairo, 5 P. M.; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4 P. M.; City of Pekin, Tennessee river to St. Louis, 6 P. M. River fell two inches. Heavy rain this evening, which was much needed; thermometer 78.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—Arrived—Lake Superior, Utah and St. Johns, Keokuk; St. Joseph Cairo; Bon Accord, Mound City; Jas. Kanady, Harry Hahnson, Keokuk. Departed—St. Johns, Lake Superior and Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle of Memphis, Memphis. River declining slowly. Heavy rain to-day, but temperature not materially changed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The dry goods market generally is quiet and likely to continue so for a fortnight, except the movement from first hands. In woolen and worsted shawls, which have met with ready sale, the season has to a great extent been completed. Cotton has great advance in cotton and wool had induced jobbers and clothiers to lay in supplies for the season, but these could not now be replaced at anything near old prices, for the advance in woolens has been in the raw wine as well as in raw materials. In the meantime prices generally rule steady and firm for all staple textiles. Carpets are in fair request, the demand and quick of sale at the recent advance: Augusta 32-inch sheetings advanced to 9½c; Pride in Wilby, Indian Head 4-inch 18c; Laurel H 19c; Pocasset Cassac 18c; Pepperell bleached satteens 16c; do 12c; wide bleached muslins 9c. Canton flannels are looking up and some makes are 1c to 2c higher. Shirting 7½c. Printed calicoes of desirable dark styles are commencing to move at 11½c; some Richmond Quaker styles to-day were taken quick at this price. Mousedelaines are more saleable at 20c. Reps, which had ready sale at 25c, advanced yesterday to 27½ and closed out to-day at 26½c, at least Hamilton and Manchester goods, but Pacific Mills still keep selling their styles at 25c. Each of the above companies show some elegant work.

Berlin Iron Castings.

The delicacy and beauty of outline characterizing the Berlin iron castings have given them a worldwide reputation. The minutest details are sharply defined, and the entire surface has an admirable bronze like smoothness, resembling works of art. It has been generally supposed that this kind of work was made by mixing with the iron some metallic alloy, but the secret of giving to the iron metal more fluidity and density; this appears, however, not to be the case—they being made of iron alone, and perfected in the processes of manufacture by the ingenuity of M. Schott. His attention, it is stated, was first directed to the importance of procuring the finest quality of moulding sand, and to procure it, as far as possible, the accumulation of air in the mould which is drawn in during the process of pouring the liquid metal. His sand is made by mixing the finest powder of white sandstone, having a maximum porosity. It has also been found necessary essential for delicate moulds, the most important part of the process, before that of the preparation of the metal. M. Schott made a search for materials to determine the exact melting points of different kinds of pig iron, and by mixing several in proper proportions, he found it practicable to vary the melting point at will. Indeed, his experiments proved that the melting point of different samples of charcoal iron, made at his own blast furnaces, varied more than eight hundred degrees Farenheit. The iron ore used by him is not different from that found in many other places. It is reduced in a series of small charcoal furnaces in the vicinity of the mines, which are situated in Northern Germany, near the town of Brunswick.

The Poisoning Case at Atlantic City.

A case of poisoning, accidental or otherwise, occurred on Sunday last at the Alhambra Hotel, at Atlantic City, N. J., by which several persons have been seriously affected. From the few facts obtainable, it appears that on Sunday, while the guests of the above-named hotel were at dinner, a pastry was served, and sometime afterward nearly all of the persons who had partaken thereof evinced symptoms of poisoning. Various causes have been assigned, the most probable of which is that the article had been prepared in some copper vessel that had produced a poisonous effect. Many rumors unworthy of belief are afloat relative to the condition of the unfortunate victims, and it is stated on trustworthy authority that some of those who had partaken of the food are at present in a critical state.

THE exports of crude silver ore at New York last week amounted to 36,000 pounds, valued $26,000. It comes mostly from the new silver mines in Utah, and goes to the smelting works at Swansea, in Wales. The "Emma" mine, from which this ore is taken, is twenty-seven miles in a southerly direction from Salt Lake City. It consists of a tunnel 325 feet in length, leading to a chamber about eighty feet high, seventy long, and forty wide, from which there has been taken within a year 12,000 tons of ore. The ore is very soft, requiring nothing but a pick and ore is very soft, requiring nothing but a pick and shovel to mine it. This mine was first discovered in May, 1870. Since that time 6,000 tons of ore have been shipped to Liverpool and Swansea. As yet been shipped to Liverpool and Swansea. As yet there is no sign of scarcity.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Great Low-Grade Railroad

Known as the Bennett's Branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad—History of the Enterprise—Length and Probable Cost of the Road—When it is to be Completed—The Best Low Grade Railroad Connecting the East and West—Through Line from Chicago to New York Shorter than any Existing Line.

The constant and careful reader of the COMMERCIAL cannot but be well informed with reference to the progress making in the building of railroads throughout this State, and, in fact, the whole country, as every project or enterprise of the kind is duly published as soon as it becomes known to us. Thus far, however, comparatively little has been said or written of an enterprise started right here in the great Iron City, under the direction of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and which for magnitude exceeds anything in this line since the building of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. We refer to the Bennett's Branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, or what is better known as the "Low-Grade Railroad," and our reporter, who has been hunting up the facts in relation to the enterprise, which is now fully under way, is enabled to present them to the reader this morning.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The original Act of Assembly, incorporating the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, provided for the extension of a branch to a point on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, near Ridgeway, but when, a few years later, the Legislature was asked for authority to extend the main stem of the road to Oil City, and to which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company manifested no opposition, a supplement to the charter, providing for a road from the mouth of the Red Bank to Driftwood on the Philadelphia and Erie Road, was obtained. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company had previously shown some signs of opposition towards the building of the road to Ridgeway, and notwithstanding the original charter of incorporation empowered the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to build the road, a supplement to the charter was deemed necessary, to insure its accomplishment without trouble or litigation.

Some three years ago, or thereabouts, the Allegheny Valley Company commenced the work of building the road from the Red Bank to Driftwood, inaugurating the enterprise by making the most complete surveys and locating the entire line. Many there are, friends of the road, who no doubt remember that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company immediately disputed the right or authority of the Allegheny Valley Company to build this line of road, and in order to defeat the end and designs of the latter company, the Central Company took possession of the Eastern terminus at Driftwood, on the Philadelphia and Erie road, and commenced the work of grading westwardly toward Brookville, to which point they desired to effect a connection.

Meanwhile the Allegheny Valley Company vigorously pressed its claim, and right to the prosecution of the line, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company finally acquiesced in the demands of the former company, and agreed to the use or transfer to the Valley Company, that part of the road over which operations had been going on, provided the Valley Company would pay them the cost of construction.

A careful examination of the road was made from Driftwood west and it was found that the grading of eighteen miles had been entirely finished, nearly all of it being for double track, and all the bridges and masonry being of first-class, and the most substantial and of a width sufficient to accommodate a double track. Negotiations were at once entered into for the payment of the cost of construction, and our reporter has been informed the claims of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been adjusted, satisfaction given, the money paid, and the road transferred to the Valley Company. The amount thus paid out aggregated considerably over a million dollars but the exact figures were not obtainable.

The Allegheny Valley road had determined from the outset to build this line, and the President foreseeing that the Ridgway route would not admit of such easy grades, abandoned it and chose that via Driftwood. The object of the company was to build this line so that it would connect with other roads and form a line from Chicago to New York of lower grades than any railroad now in existence on the continent, connecting the eastern and western waters, and which would enable them to handle the immense freights that must seek this route. Already nearly all the available working mines will be in the hands of Eastern capitalists, and properties that now can be gotten at low figures cannot be bought at many times the present valuation. The Emma mine, sold at auction and one-half million, cannot now be bought at five millions, as the present mines are netting that amount or nearly so per annum.

There is much information that it would be treespass to ask you for columns of room to give, but I shall be very glad to answer fully all inquiries at my office. EDWARD JAY ALLEN.

ENGLISH holders of our 5-20 bonds, according to a recent letter from a London financial correspondent of Henry Clews, supposes that the five years having passed when the Government was at liberty to call in its bonds without having done so, they cannot now be called in without the consent of the holder before the date when they are promptly payable by the terms of the law, namely, twenty years from their issue. This is a misapprehension of the law, and did the English holders understand the formidable character of the 5-20s they would soon exchange for the new loan.

SEA island cotton, or long-stapled, in contradistinction to the uplands, or short cotton, is sown in a belt of land seventy to eighty miles wide, extending along the sea coast of South Carolina and Georgia, and in Florida. It has a long, regular fibre, of peculiar smoothness, consistency, flexibility and fineness, and can be spun into infinite small threads for the manufacture of the finest lace made of cotton. The production of the present year is estimated at about twenty thousand dollars.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, August 4, 11:29 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barom'r	Change in last 24 hours	Thermometer	Change in last 24 hours	Direction of wind	Velocity	Character of weather	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.65	...	73	...	S. W.	10	fair	3
Cairo	29.92	...	78	...	S.	2	fair	1
Chicago, Ill	29.86	...	73	...	N. W.	7	fair	1
Cincinnati, O	29.78	...	78	...	S. W.	3	fair	1
Cleveland, O	29.70	...	76	...	S. W.	2	fair	1
Davenport, Iowa	29.82	...	71	...	N. W.	1	fair	2
Detroit, Mich	29.77	...	73	...	S. W.	2	fair	1
Memphis, Tenn	29.90	...	81	...	S. W.	1	fair	3
Nashville, Tenn	29.90	...	80	...	S. W.	1	fair	2
New Orleans, La	30.06	...	79	...	S. W.	2	fair	1
Pittsburgh, Pa	29.67	...	78	...	S. W.	2	fair	1
St. Louis, Mo	29.87	...	81	...	S. W.	2	fair	3
St. Paul	29.96	...	71	...	S. W.	1	fair	1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way as indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.

Meeting of Citizens of Baltimore to Make Arrangements for the Reception of the Pittsburgh Excursionists.

The following letter and accompanying resolutions were yesterday received by Mayor Brush. They fully explain themselves:

BALTIMORE, August 1, 1871.

His Honor, the Mayor of Pittsburgh: SIR—It is my pleasing duty to forward the accompanying resolutions, being merely preliminary to future action on the part of our Committee in conjunction with the two branches of our City Council, of which you will be duly advised.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. HOFFMAN, Chairman.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens who participated in the grand opening of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, at a called meeting, to be held at the St. Clair Hotel, of citizen guests of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the recent celebration of the opening of the Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh Railroad. James S. Walters, Esq., was elected Chairman, when appointed William A. Boyd, Jr., Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman to be, in brief, to confer as to the programme to be adopted in the reception of the Mayor and City Councils of Pittsburgh and their guests, and the invitation of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and to testify their high appreciation of the unbounded hospitality extended to Baltimore by the Mayor and City Councils and the citizens of Pittsburgh on the occasion of the late excursion.

G. W. P. Smith submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted.

WHEREAS, The grand opening of the "Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh Railroad," uniting the waters of the Atlantic Ocean with the great lakes of western rivers beyond the Alleghenies, and bringing the giant cities of Baltimore and Pittsburgh within a day's ride, and opening up the long sought for gap in railroad achievement and masterly enterprise, rarely if ever before witnessed; and

WHEREAS, The munificent arrangements made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the comfort and gratification of the guests on their excursion, as well as a public as well as private acknowledgement on the part of those who participated in the festivities; therefore, be it

WHEREAS, In consideration of the circumstances, it seems eminently proper that there should be a cordial co-operation on the part of the citizens of Baltimore and their Mayor and City Council in extending to our western friends a welcome of such moist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to express to the Hon. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, our unfeigned admiration for the forecast and liberality and unflagging energy in aid of the construction of this great Western highway, and on the part of this meeting to tender cordially and heartily the thanks of the guests for the rare kindness and courtesy extended to us on the recent probable excursion.

Resolved, That said committee solicit from President Garrett his co-operation in the reception and entertainment referred to in such manner as may be best suited to the convenience of the great corporation he so ably represents.

Resolved, That the Chairman shall select said committee, and when appointed, they shall be further empowered to take such steps generally as may request them to act with the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in furtherance of the great object in every way that the forces combined may deem best.

At the unanimous request of the meeting, James S. Walters, Esq., was chosen as Chairman of the Committee, and N. J. Thayer, G. W. P. Smith, Thos. Colvin and W. A. Boyd, Jr., Esqs., as Clerks.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the committee to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a copy sent to the Mayor and City Council of Pittsburgh.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to a call of the Chairman. JAMES S. WALTERS, Chairman.

WM. A. BOYD, Jr., Secretary.

I take the form for the foregoing that our Baltimore friends are determined to forget us and only those of our citizens who may visit Baltimore at the time of the proposed excursion.

Base Ball.

Captain S. S. Brown's "Fly Dodgers" will play the "Keystones," of Saltsburg, at Hazlewood, Twenty-third ward, this afternoon. Captain Brown's nine will be composed of the following players: S. S. Brown, C. Scammell, James Brookmyer, Wm. Marshall, C. S. Brown, F. D. Smith, Thomas McTighe, A. F. Paul and Alex. Brander, with Ed. Cowan as reserve. An interesting game is anticipated.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—It is generally understood amongst literary circles that the old and favorably known house of Weldin & Co. have every new publication as soon as issued from the press and on sale or offered for sale. Their arrangements with publishers are such that immediately upon publication they are filled, and their orders are among the first filled. Their stationery department is probably one of the largest as well as the finest in the city, and we would direct the attention of our merchants, manufacturers and business men generally to the stock Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street.

THE inquest on the body of W. P. Graham, found in the Allegheny river, an account of which appeared in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, was concluded yesterday evening. The jury found that the deceased came to his death by drowning.

JOHN KELLY, who has been confined in the Lawrenceville lock-up since Wednesday last for beating George Dwyer in a brutal manner, was released last evening on bail, Drs. Clark and Hovinger having pronounced the wounded man out of danger.

Collection Department of the Mercantile Agency.

Past due claims promptly pushed to collection at the office of "The Mercantile Agency," 63, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue. Possessing as we do unequalled facilities for the transaction of a collection business, in which we have been engaged in this city for the last eighteen or twenty years, we would call the attention of the business community to our very efficient system of prosecuting past due collections, and legal business generally, at distant points, where it becomes very desirable to obtain the services of prompt, reliable and efficient lawyers. Before putting clients to any expense whatever, we can, as a rule, advise them correctly as to the probability and chances of collection of their claims.

R. G. DUN & Co.
Robert J. Breckenridge, Manager. tf

A Free Excursion

Will be given by the parties having for sale the Shadyside lots, on Thursday of next week, leaving Union Depot at 10:30 A. M. These lots are undeniably the most desirable now on the market. They are located in a romantic and thriving part of our suburbs, and the most fashionable drives to and from the city will pass in front of them. All conveyances, including lots, either as investments or for homes, will do well to read the advertisement, and arrange to avail themselves of the excursion.

Liberal Inducements

Are offered by Messrs. Bryce & Co., at their handsome China store, 100 Wood street.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy

Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. TuS

Silver Ware at Reduced Prices.

Call and see the elegant stock of silver ware that Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, are offering at reduced prices.

MARRIED.

CLARK—FLORENCE—August 2d, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. M. Kaufman, the Rev. JOHN S. CLARK, D. D., of Chicago, city, and Miss FANNIE FLORENCE, of Madison county, Ohio.

DIED.

BUSHNELL.—On Thursday evening, August 3d, MARY CURWEN, youngest daughter of Daniel and Lizzie G. Bushnell, aged six years and three months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 41 Chatham street, on SATURDAY, August 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHISLETT.—At Maryville, New York, on Friday morning, the 4th inst., JOSIE, daughter of John and Josephine Chislett, aged 3 years.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Lawrenceville, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

GOLDING.—On Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. ELEANOR GOLDING, in the ninety-sixth year of her age, a native of the County of Longford, Ireland, and a resident of this city for over forty years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Capt. Thos. H. Golding, on Mt. Washington, SUNDAY, August 6th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCUTCHEON.—Friday evening, August 4th, 1871, at 8½ o'clock, LOUIS MCCUTCHEON, formerly of Greensburg, aged seventy-four years, seven months and twenty days.

Funeral SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 596 Penn street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Greensburg papers please copy.

SHIVES.—On Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, ALFRED A. SHIVERS, in the twenty-third year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 15 Ann street, Allegheny city, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Services at 9½. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,

ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Spring Latches, Bolts, Sad Irons, Sash Weights, &c., always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELICIOUS.

LIBERTY STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Rev. M. GARDNER, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, (Disciple), Pittsburgh.—Services in the Hall over Brodhead's, on Wood street and Fourth avenue. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. The public are cordially invited. IRA J. CHASE, Pastor.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, corner Smithfield street and Seventh avenue.—W. C. KEEVER, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M.

Woodworth & Davidson,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

201 LIBERTY STREET,

DEALERS IN

Cheese, Butter,

EGGS,

Green and Dried Fruits,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Country Produce,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO THEIR

LARGE STOCK OF CHEESE,

Of which they are daily receiving consignments from some of the BEST FACTORIES IN OHIO. Are also in Daily Receipt of

FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER,

Gathered from the farmers for our especial trade. Have made extensive arrangements for the Peach, Melon and Sweet Potato Trade, and will speedily be in receipt of large consignments of above products.

Our facilities for handling are not surpassed, and we guarantee to sell as low as any one in the business.

Grocers and Market Men are requested to give us a call.

Market Reports and Marking Plate furnished to Shippers.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,

DRUGGISTS,

85 Market St. and Opposite Postoffice,

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

BROOKLYN STANDARD WHITE LEAD,
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Dealers in Best Grades of the following:

Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
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Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,

ALSO,

LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,

Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
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And Every Article Appertaining to the Paint or Drug Business of the very best quality.

85 MARKET STREET,

AND OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

M. B. COCHRAN,

143 LIBERTY STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE HARE'S HOTEL,

DEALER IN

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

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AND

Manufacturers' Supplies

Has constantly on hand a Complete Stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINE GOVERNORS, PACKING, BELTING, &c.

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RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS—

PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS,
TOMATOES, APPLES, POTATOES,
VEGETABLES, BERRIES, &c.

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, LARD and BACON, at Wholesale. Orders will receive prompt attention.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEATHERS,

AND

BEESWAX,

ALL GRADES,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET.

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Cream of Louisville Navy!
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AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing

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Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.

CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS, Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED and put on by experienced workmen.

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GRAVEL, CEMENT, FELT

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Roofing Materials and Coal Tar.

Work done with promptness and warranted. Metal and other Roofs recovered without removing the old Roof. Roofs examined without charge. Material for sale with directions for use. Special attention paid to Work out of the city. Office and Warehouse No. 354 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

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THE

Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county Pennsylvania, in QUARRY PRICES.

Samples and low prices by communications addressed

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

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Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

H. WOODSIDE.....D. GRIFFITH

Woodside & Griffith,

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Original Peach Hill Slate

OFFICE

370 PENN STREET,

Opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders for Slate, or Slate Roofing Promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

FREE EXCURSION, LUNCH

AND

AUCTION SALE

OF

SIXTY SPLENDID LOTS,

AT SHADYSIDE,

On Thursday, August 10th.

Train Leaves Union Depot at 10:20 A. M.

The Most Convenient and Accessible Property now on the Market.

This Property is located at the Shadyside Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and comprises the Sarah Ehe Sale, as has been divided into 60 Lots, each of which opens on a clear, wide street, and nearly all have Shrubbery and Forest Trees on them, affording ample shade. Every Lot is in the best possible condition for the erection upon it of an attractive home. A portion of the Lots front on Center avenue, (the old Seventh street road). The Central Passenger Railroad have a charter for the extension of their road along this avenue to East Liberty. The extension of Liberty street, between Center avenue 300 feet from the above property. Thus two broad avenues will be opened to the city, affording ample means of travel enjoyed. The Railroad Station is not over three minutes walk from the Lots, and the street cars are will be equally near. Without exception these are the most desirable lots ever offered in the market.

Dr. C. G. Hussey, J. R. Anger, Gen. Negley, Alexander Speer, and those of other prominent residents immediately near this Property.

Twenty-five Dollars must be made by all purchasers of lots.

For Excursion Tickets and further information, or Plan of Lots, apply to SHUTTERLY & MURPHY, 137 Fifth Butler street, or GEORGE W. HUMBERT, 60 Fourth avenue. TTSS

Receivers' Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, made July 29th, 1871, the undersigned, Receivers of the Copartnership Property of the firm of PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF, will sell at Public Sale at the Warehouse, No. 120 Second avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the

First Day of September, 1871

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY, TO-WIT:

All that certain Lot of Ground situate in the Borough of East Birmingham, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner formed by the intersection of Railroad street and Water street, running in width northwardly along Railroad street one hundred and sixty feet; thence in a line parallel with Water street, eastwardly between said alley and Mary street, two hundred and eighty feet; thence southwardly twenty feet, three hundred and eighty-four feet to Page street, and thence along Page street to Water street, with a Ten-Pot Furnace, with Flattening and Cutting Houses and Sheds adjoining.

Also, the Lease of Warehouse No. 120 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, now occupied by the late firm of Page & Duff as April, 1871, at an annual rental of $1,800, said Warehouse containing the Tools and Fixtures complete for the Manufacture of Stained Glass.

Also, the Good Will of the Business of the firm of PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF in the sale of Window and Stained Glass.

The above described Property will be sold together, or the Factory, Tools and Window Glass Business, and the Lease of Warehouse and Stained Glass Business, will each be sold separately on the following terms, viz: One-third of the purchase money in hand and the balance in three equal annual installments, with interest, payable semi-annually. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises.

SAMUEL DUFF,
JOHN B. PAGE, Jr.,
RECEIVERS.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1871.

FOR SALE,

A Splendid Manufacturing Site,

Containing 10 Acres, having an Allegheny River and Allegheny Railroad front of about 288 feet, extending back above Butler street nearly hundred feet, situated between the Outer Depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Sharpsburg Bridge, easy of access and most desirable for location for manufacturers. Capitalists have a rare opportunity presented to secure one of the very choicest Properties in the market. For terms apply to

ISAAC M. PENNOCK,

Real Estate and General Insurance Agent,

59 Fourth avenue.

TTHS

J. G. WEIR,

COACH AND WAGON BUILDER,

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D & CO.'S
ISVILLE NAVY!
ALE BY
& COLVIN.

D & CO.'S
ISVILLE NAVY!
ALE BY
M. GORMLY.

D & CO.'S
ISVILLE NAVY!
ALE BY
PATRICK & CO.

D & CO.'S
ISVILLE NAVY!
ALE BY
NG & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

55 SHARES MANCHESTER SAVINGS

BANK, THURSDAY EVENING, August 10th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

55 shares Manchester Savings Bank.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

200 SHARES BANK OF PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY EVEN